

Trying to Make  
The People  
Forget

—Editorial, Page 6

# Daily Worker

PEOPLES CHAMPION OF LIBERTY, PROGRESS, PEACE AND PROSPERITY

Weather

LOCAL — Rain and slightly

warmer.

Eastern New York — Same.

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## 100,000 Ask Bail To Free Furriers

President to Get Huge  
Petition; Group Asks  
to See Jackson

President Roosevelt will receive a gigantic roll of petitions today containing about 100,000 names of people from coast to coast under an appeal that the Department of Justice permit four imprisoned leaders of the International Fur and Leather Workers Union, CIO, to be released pending disposition of their appeal before a higher court.

The petition was circulated under the joint auspices of the Committee for Trade Union Rights, and the New York Conference for Inalienable Rights.

As about a dozen workers of the two committees were busy yesterday tacking together the petitions in a double row into one roll, it was estimated that it could be unrolled from the 102nd story of the Empire State Building and touch the ground.

The delegation carrying the petition has appointment with a secretary of the President for 1 P.M. today.

### ASK TO SEE JACKSON

On the delegation are Bertha Josselyn Foss, secretary of the Conference for Inalienable Rights; Bella V. Dodd, secretary of the Joint Committee for Trade Union Rights; Frederick Meyers, organizer of the National Maritime Union; Austin Hogan, president of the Greater New York Transport Workers Union and at the capital Milton Kennith of the National Federation

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## Poison Cakes Kill Eleven Homeless Men

Die After Breakfast in  
Salvation Army Home  
in Pittsburgh

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 11 (UP).—Poisoned pancakes served at a Salvation Army men's social service center today killed 11 men out of about 40 stricken violently ill a few hours after breakfast at the center.

Authorities believed roach powder had been introduced into the pancake batter, possibly by accident. They sought a former cook at the center who was dismissed for "unsatisfactory service" three weeks ago.

The dismissed cook threatened to "get even," Adjutant Roy Barber told police. He was believed to have gone to Philadelphia.

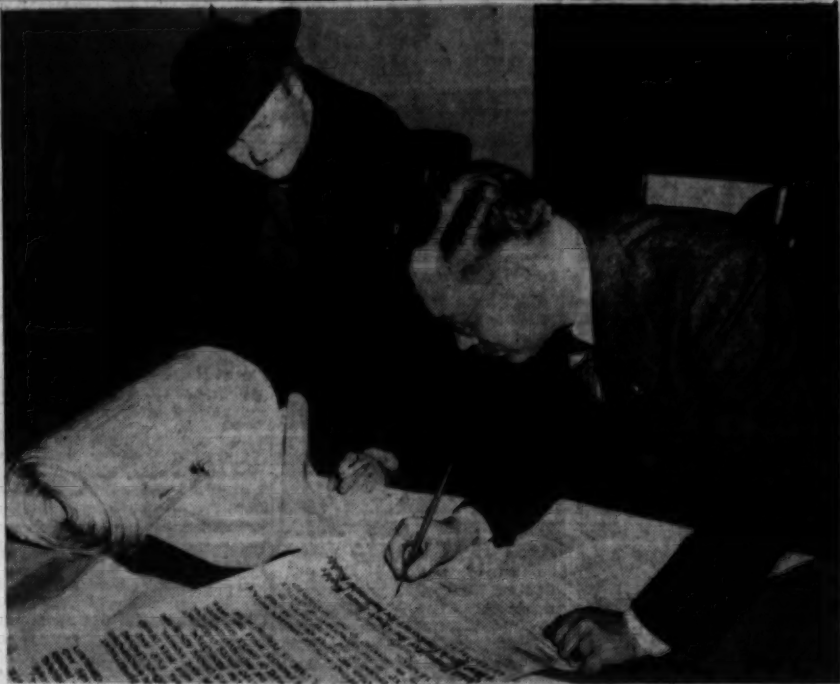
Batter for the pancakes was mixed yesterday, Arthur Wilson, 39, the cook, told Adjutant Barber, in charge of the center. After the mixing, he said, the barrel was emptied and today it was refilled, the first time it had been refilled since the dismissal of the former chef.

MANY IN AGONY

Breakfast of pancakes, bacon and coffee was served to the men. A few hours later the stricken were writhing in pain throughout the two-story brick structure. Police and priests arrived and the victims were taken to hospitals, but two men died at the center before they could be moved.

"When we got there," Police Inspector Carl Hillenbrand said, "the

(Continued on Page 4)



**100,000 Names for Fur Leaders:** Elmer Brown, Chairman of the Joint Committee for Trade Union Rights, signing the poster-size scroll along with 100,000 names collected coast-to-coast, a committee will present to President Roosevelt today, requesting that bail be granted to four imprisoned fur union leaders. Bertha Josselyn Foss, (left) Secretary of the New York Conference for Inalienable Rights, has just signed in behalf of her organization. The petition was being tacked together into one huge roll which when completed was long enough to reach from the top story of the Empire State Building to the ground.

—Daily Worker Photo.

## 2 Big Rallies Here Demand Peace for U. S.

Capacity Crowds Fill  
Mecca Temple and  
B'klyn Academy

Thousands of people last night marked the twenty-second anniversary since the world war ended at mass meetings in several parts of the city under the auspices of the American Peace Mobilization and voiced a determination that this time the United States must stay out.

The two major rallies were at Mecca Temple in New York and the Academy of Music in Brooklyn. More than 3,500 attended the Mecca Temple meeting while the Academy was filled to capacity audience.

A huge sign behind the speakers at Mecca Temple said:

"Enlist Now—Volunteers for Peace Pledges to Keep America Democratic—Keep America Out of War."

Another sign said:

"No arms, no loans, no credits to either side."

"USA-USSR Aid to China."

Speakers at the rallies included outstanding progressive, trade union and civic leaders.

"KEEP PROMISE OF PEACE"

Expressive of the sentiment everywhere, was the resolution adopted at the Academy meeting. It demanded that the "present administration maintain without equivocation, its promise to the people to stay out of war."

The resolution declared that in commemorating the end of the 1914-18 war the A.P.M. is pledged to "prevent repetition of that holocaust."

"We find that the United States is proceeding along the same path of ship transfers, armament sales, indirect loans and diplomatic aid to one camp of the belligerents which catapulted our nation into the last war," continued the resolution.

The resolution protested against "growing attacks upon the civil rights and liberties of our people, and particularly upon the labor and

(Continued on Page 2)

## U. S. Admiral Holds Parley In Martinique

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## Molotov Arrives in East Prussia

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## Rumania Quake Toll Put at Over 1,000

Most Buildings in  
Bucharest Are  
Damaged

BUCHAREST, Nov. 11 (UP).—Thousands of persons in Bucharest tonight left their homes, weakened by Rumania's destructive earthquake, while recurrent tremors spread new terror through the ravaged capital.

The best estimate of the death toll set it at about 1,000.

Official architects spent the day examining damaged buildings, which included virtually every one of any consequence in Bucharest. They gave the occupants 24 hours to get out if structural faults were found.

Rehabilitation and relief work picked up speed and system throughout the country. Food and clothing were sent from Bucharest to provincial centers stricken by the Sunday morning quake. Uncounted numbers of persons were homeless in the great central area of the country where whole towns were shaken down.

Building material and army tents were sent to the province of Moldavia, where damage appeared heaviest near the epicenter of the quake.

(Pravda said in Moscow that the quake was spreading northeastward for a distance of 1,500 miles. It was said to have been felt "strongly" in Bessarabia, the central Ukraine and Moscow.

### FELT IN USSR

(Considerable damage and casualties were reported in Kishinev, where many public and private buildings were wrecked, according to the Pravda report. Similar accounts came from Kiev, Odessa, Kharkov and Dnepropetrovsk.

The tremors were said to have been the strongest ever experienced in Moscow. They shook the capital and environs, but the only damage

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## Quake Felt in Wide Area of Soviet Union

Some Damage in  
Moldavia and  
Bessarabia

MOSCOW, Nov. 11.—All Moscow and its surrounding suburbs felt the shock of the earthquake that took place yesterday morning at 4:42 A. M. (Moscow time).

The Director of the Seismological Institute in Moscow reported in an interview with the press that all Moscow and its suburbs felt the shock. Many citizens were awakened by the shocks. Cracks appeared in many apartments, clocks stopped. There were also cases of cracks in buildings. The earthquake shock was the most violent ever felt in Moscow since its existence. The shock of November 10th, said the director, was a reverberation of a seismic catastrophe which occurred in the Carpathian mountains.

The focus, he stated, was situated approximately 150 kilometers north of Bucharest and 200 kilometers south east of Kishinev. Although the Carpathian mountains are situated in an active seismic zone of Europe, this was an unusual one for this region. During the whole of its historical existence, Rumania never experienced such a terrible disaster.

In a number of towns in Bessarabia, the earthquake shocks were accompanied by serious consequences. In Kishinev the violence of the earthquake reached an intense

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## British Take Prisoners In Egypt Fighting

CAIRO, Nov. 11 (UP).—The British Middle East Command reported today that 262 prisoners had been taken in fighting in the Kassala area and that additional Italians were made captive at Gallabat.

Fighting in both areas is continuing, the command said.

Paris: No Gas—No Cars

PARIS (Via Air Courier to Berlin). Oct. 25 (Delayed) (UP).—German authorities announced today that 10,000 automobile permits will be cancelled in November due to shortage of gasoline. No reduction was ordered for automobiles operating on gas, alcohol or charcoal wood-burners.

It is a war for the Stock Exchanges. Nothing else.

(Continued on Page 2)

## Day-Long Raids Mark Armistice Day for People of London

Italian Success Still  
'Insignificant' -- Red Star

MOSCOW, Nov. 11.—Italian successes in Greece are still "insignificant" writes the Soviet paper, Krasnaya Zvezda (Red Star) in its review of military operations for the week of November 3-9.

"The second week of the war between Italy and Greece

has been marked by further development of military operation," the paper writes. The Italian advance is continuing in the south, in Epirus, where good weather has set in, but their successes are still insignificant. On the coastal direction, in addition to the security of the right flank of their shock group, advancing on Ioannina, the Italians obviously set themselves the task of capturing the port of Patras.

"Simultaneously operations are developing in the north, in the district of Lake Prespa. Fearing a possible Italian blow at Salonika, the Greek Command decided to forestall events. Utilizing the highway and railway, it massed, by the beginning of November, considerable troops in the Phlorena district and, unexpectedly for the Italians, began their advance from the direction of Phlorena.

"By Nov. 3rd, the Italians, having brought up their reserves, checked the enemy's advance. Supported by numerous warplanes and heavy artillery, the Italians undertook a number of counter-attacks and attained a partial success. Nevertheless the Greeks succeeded in capturing a few more. Beginning with Nov. 5, the Italians have changed to the defensive. They dispatched big reinforcements to the district, obviously preparing to start an offensive.

"The conditions of the mountainous war theatre, the limited number of roads and the fact that the Italians, and to a certain extent, also the Greeks, are based at a number of naval ports vulnerable from the air—create favorable conditions for developing independent air operations.

"Lively activity by the British Navy has continued in the Eastern Mediterranean. British warships have arrived on Crete and other naval bases of Greece which create a grave danger for the Italian bases on the Dodecanese. Thanks to the utilization of Greek airdromes,

"The Italian objective apparently was the road from Paranythia to Port Parga by way of Margaritio. The Italians were said to have encountered two Greek artillery positions and two machinegun nests, suffering 10 killed and 19 wounded. The Greeks were said to have taken 51 prisoners and captured a truck.

The Italian attack was in deep mud as it rained all last night, causing rivers to overflow and flood the road.

ITALIAN PRISONERS  
FOUR INTO SALONIKA

SALONIKA, Greece, Nov. 11 (UP).—The city had five air raid alarms today as scores of vehicles of every description brought in Italian prisoners from various sectors of the front.

It was reported from Janina yesterday that there was great rejoicing at the arrival of several thousand Italian prisoners from south and central sectors of the front.

ITALIANS FAIL TO  
REPORT GREEK WAR

ROME, Nov. 11 (UP).—The Italian war communiqué today completely ignored the war against Greece and mentioned only clashes with British forces in the Mediterranean and Africa.

Italian aircraft, the communiqué said, bombed intensively a naval formation in the central Mediterranean and attacked another British naval squadron near Crete, hitting two cruisers.

An official Italian announcement said that since entering the war the Italians had shot down 554 enemy planes on all battle fronts, including 515 certainly shot down and 39 believed shot down. During the same period, the announcement said, 84 Italian planes were lost.

The Air Ministry reported the long-range raid on Danzig, 250 miles northeast of Berlin, which evidently involved a round trip of some 1,600 miles.

LONDON, Nov. 11 (UP).—British bombing planes were reported tonight to have raided Axis targets from the Baltic to the Mediterranean including railway junctions at Danzig, and a harbor and air-drome on the island of Sardinia.

Naval planes from the aircraft carrier Ark Royal made the attack at Cagliari on the Italian island lying off the southwest mainland, the Admiralty reported. The British pilots saw explosions and fires at vital points before they left.

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British Report  
Raiding Axis  
Over Wide Area

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It is also possible, he said, that this was done with the object of transferring troops for operations in another place, but it would be incorrect, he added, to consider that the retreat of Japanese troops

had been undertaken only for the purpose of carrying through a strategic maneuver.

"Why did the Japanese then use so many forces to seize and hold Nanning?" he asked. This can be explained, he said by the weakening of Japanese forces.

Emphasizing the exhaustion of the Japanese forces, Pai Chung-hsi cited certain data on the war in China. Since the war, the Japanese have sent 42 divisions to China. In addition to this Japan had ten divisions in Manchuria, and altogether 75 divisions under arms.

According to the figures of the enemy, the Japanese lost a million troops of whom 250,000 were killed. Japan spent an enormous amount of funds and material to wage the war in China—16,000,000,000 yen—a sum ten times greater than that spent during the Russo-Japanese war of

(Continued on Page 2)

13 Italian Planes Shot  
Down Over England,  
British Claim

LONDON, Nov. 11 (UP)

—Stormy weather lashing the Channel tonight bolstered British defenses which broke up mass daylight air attacks and shot down 25 Axis planes—13 of them Italian, the first of Premier Benito Mussolini's raiders bagged in their forays against Britain.

Londoners spent Armistice Day in an almost constant state of alarm, with frequent anti-aircraft barrages, occasional bombs and the roar of planes overhead. Hundreds of raiders swept across the Channel to clash with defense formations, some of them breaking through to the capital.

Two squadrons of British fighter planes attacked an Italian formation of 15 to 20 bombers and about 60 escort fighters off the Thames Estuary. The Air Ministry said one of the squadrons destroyed seven Italian planes and the other six, shattering the formation and routing the disorganized survivors.

DAY-LONG ALARMS

The Air Ministry said that at least 12 German planes were destroyed in attacks on convoys. Among the four bombers, seven fighters and one seaplane downed, it said, was a Dornier shot down by a Home Guard with a rifle near a town in the Midlands.

Although Italian planes had been reported taking part in raids on England for some time, this was the first time any had been brought down.

GALES ON CHANNEL

The night alarm was one of the earliest yet sounded. But the big gales did not start until nearly 80 minutes later.

A fierce southwesterly gale over the straits of Dover kicked up rough seas over which swirled thick mist and drenching rain. Such a formidable barrier to night flying encouraged Londoners to hope for some rest after a full day and night of pummeling from the skies.

More than 100 raiders were reported to have made a drive on London during the first daylight alarm. During that alert, a bomb demolished four houses, injuring a number of persons and burying five others under debris. Nearby another bomb demolished three working class homes and a shop.

Bombs wrecked two Anderson shelters in one district, but the housewives were indoors and escaped injury.

In the last attack of the day, a bomb hit a printing works and caused a number of casualties. Emergency squads removed two bodies and one injured person from the wreckage, but a number still were not accounted for.

NAZIS CLAIM  
MORE SHIPS SUNK

BERLIN, Nov. 11 (UP).—German Stuka dive-bombers sank 37,000 tons of ships in a strongly guarded British convoy southeast of Harwich to day, according to DNB, official news agency.

Authorized German quarters confirmed the agency's report and added that an enemy freighter of 2,500 to 3,000 tons was bombed and

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## ARE NAZI BANKERS CASHING IN ON ROOSEVELT WAR ORDERS?

It is reported in the press that "the sharp rise in stock prices in Amsterdam Stock Exchange was led by American stocks." (Wall Street Journal, Nov. 11.)

Amsterdam is controlled by the Nazis.

Who are the big customers of the Amsterdam Stock Exchange? Dutch and German capitalists.

What kind of stocks did they buy on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange? The same, no doubt, as the American speculators are buying now in New York. What are these? The "war babies"; the stocks of corporations which are now reaping record-breaking profits out of the Roosevelt 20 billion dollars a year war orders.

So it all adds up to this—that German investors are probably reaping profits and dividends from the Roosevelt war orders just as the American financiers are doing.

No doubt, American bankers and investors are finding ways and means of profiting from Hitler's war program as well. There are, for example, the German subsidiaries of General Electric, Ford, Woolworth, and many others.

"War," said Lenin, "is a terrible thing, but it is also a terribly profitable thing."

The mass murder is bringing profits to the bankers on both sides. The London Stock market has risen 36 per cent in the past 16 weeks alone. So has the Berlin Stock Exchange, which is enjoying a "boom" as German boys are falling to their deaths from the skies.

No matter what happens, the monopolist financiers in London, New York, Berlin, Amsterdam, Paris, Tokio, all know how to line their pockets out of the horror of the universal slaughter.

It is a war for the Stock Exchanges. Nothing else.



## Day in Moscow Department Store: Crowds Find There's Plenty to Buy

People Have Plenty of Money to Buy With, All Get Good Pay

By Janet Weaver

MOSCOW (By Mail). — When you go into a grocery store in Moscow there are so many people that you get the idea that everybody in the city is buying groceries at the same time; go into a clothing store and you think surely the people buy nothing but clothes; then go into a "Tehze" shop and you'd swear that all of Moscow chose the same day to restock their supplies of soap, tooth paste and other toilet articles. It's the same in every store you visit—everybody is buying.

Every day of the week, every hour of the day the stores are in a constant state of rush comparable only to a holiday rush in New York.

The reason is obvious to everyone except a few scribblers of the foreign capitalist press. The well-to-do Soviet people—workers, collective farmers, intelligentsia, students—enjoy a rising standard of living, and their demands for food, clothes and other necessities, as well as comforts and luxuries, become constantly more varied and comprehensive. There is a universal desire for new and better things, for the best food, for clothes of the highest quality and latest fashion, for everything that contributes to a fuller, happier and healthier life.

**VISITS DEPARTMENT STORES**  
To an honest person living in the Soviet Union, seeing all the well-dressed, happy people on the streets, in the stores, in the theatres, all the stories of the foreign capitalist press about the "poverty" of the Soviet people only seem funny—if they weren't so contemptible.

Last week I gave the readers an idea of what the Soviet people are buying in the food stores. This week I will tell the facts for themselves in a department store in downtown Moscow.

In order to give such a picture I went to the Moskov, one of the big department stores of the city. I chose Tuesday, an ordinary week day and when the doors opened at 9 A.M. I marched into the store along with hundreds of other Moscowites—workers, housewives, Red Armymen, students and others. I drifted with the crowd, through the chinaware department with stacks of dishes in the shelves; into the furniture department with furniture of all kinds, with lovely oriental rugs which would cost a fortune in America but which are comparatively cheap here. Drapes, carpet sweepers, colorful table lamps, electric heaters, everything for the home was being sold here.

On one side was the department for newest household equipment, and an interested crowd was watching a sales clerk's demonstration of a new gadget for shredding vegetables. Pots and pans and other kitchen utensils filled the counter, and I couldn't resist buying a shiny streamlined aluminum double boiler, although I didn't need it.

### CAMERA FANS, TOO

The Soviet Union has many camera fans, and on one side of the store a group of them were examining the "Peda" and other cameras on sale, asking about the lens and all the little gadgets attached to the camera. A dignified old man was buying a pair of opera glasses, and another was examining some strong field glasses.

In the back of the store in the department for vehicles such as bicycles, scooters and baby carriages, I bumped into a youngster on a bike. He was trying to prove to his father that he could ride well enough to take it home with him, and he did.

Near the foot of the stairs is the gift shop—electric clocks, cigarette cases, silverware, jewelry, art work, desk sets and many other articles suitable for gifts were being sold here. (I bought a stainless steel vanity case as a gift to myself.)

In the music department on the second floor I found a young fellow trying out an accordion, a Red Armyman was seriously listening to a Strauss waltz, and the clerk was playing a jazz record for a young couple who were trying to figure whether it was a fast waltz or a slow fox trot.

There is always a constant stream of customers in this department, for the Russians love every kind of music. In addition to the classical records they are particularly fond of American music, especially Paul Robeson's "Old Man River," "Water Boy" and other songs.

At the moment there is great interest in the music from the American film, "The Great Waltz," which has played throughout the Soviet Union and is still playing in many places.

The section for women's wearing apparel was buzzing with activity as customers tried on dresses, de-lia, stripes and solid colors. Silks, wools, cottons were on sale here, all of them tastefully fashioned and well-made. The Soviet women are dressing better, and better every day, and the saying which was heard so often in the past, "I can tell she's a foreigner by her clothes," no longer holds good here.

### WARM CLOTHES FOR WINTER

The piece goods department was just as busy. I watched a little old



**All-Union Agricultural Exhibition** In Moscow was recently visited by the first group of peasants from North Bukovina. These peasants whose former life was a long chain of misery, starvation and ruthless exploitation saw the bumper harvests that the collective farm fields yield and how the peasantry of the Soviet Union lives.

lady buy a piece of print material and then I followed her to the pattern counter. "I want a simple dress pattern, but in the latest style and nothing from last year's fashion book," she warned the clerk. Together they looked through the book, she chose a pattern, bought it and went out.

The cool fall days are already warning the Moscow people that winter is on the way, and on the third floor I found crowds of people buying warm winter underwear, woolen sweaters, coats. In the men's section the clerks were busy showing suits and overcoats. The men were fingering materials, discussing colors, asking to see other styles.

Still further preparations were going on for winter in the fur department; as women tried on fur coats. Black kasul and other fur coats hung in the racks, along with coats of woolen materials. In Moscow a fur coat is not a luxury but practically a necessity in the winter, and practically everybody wears a fur coat of one kind or another, or a fur-lined cloth coat. The furs, materials and prices range to suit tastes and purses.

One of the most colorful and interesting sections on this floor was the section for women's hats. I couldn't resist trying on a few, and I found them not quite as extreme as the pictures I see of American hats.

Another interesting section was the baby shop and children's clothes, where everything from a layette for the new comer to clothes for the older children may be bought. Soft, woolly blankets, caps, dresses, sweaters, stockings and other things were being sold for the "little citizens."

### MONEY TO BUY WITH

The top floor is given over almost entirely to shoes and hosiery. Men's, women's, children's shoes, boots and galoshes and silk, lisle and warm winter stockings were being sold here. The clerks were as busy as bees and the cash registers were constantly ringing.

I have mentioned only a few of the hundreds of articles available in this store — articles of good quality and at reasonable prices which may be bought in many other stores in the city. No Soviet shopper has to worry about being overcharged for an article, or that the store will try to unload inferior goods on him. The price, the ma-

terials used, whether it is a first or second grade product, are all written on a tag which the customer may examine.

Under capitalism the real producers don't receive adequate wages to permit them to consume the goods they produce. Only the idlers and parasites have unlimited funds for their own wasteful consumption, and the unemployed starve while the war industries work day and night. But under socialism the real producers, the workers and collec-

tive farmers, that is to say the entire people, are at the same time the consuming public with adequate funds to satisfy their growing demands and desires and to constantly improve socialist production in order to pave the way for a still higher standard of living. In the Soviet Union there is no unemployment, no capitalist exploiters, no profit makers, but a free and happy fraternity of peoples, peacefully building the better life for themselves and for all tolling humanity.

## Italian Success Still 'Insignificant' -- Red Star

(Continued from Page 1)

Italy's entire territory has become accessible to the British air force. "In connection with the military operations in Greece, major operations of the Italians in Egypt seem scarcely probable. The Italians are continuing the construction of railways and supply bases.

"The British, however, are striving to strengthen their positions in Egypt—increasing the number of troops and developing considerable construction activity, fortifying Marashmatrub district. Simultaneously, the British Sudan front is

being activated. "The thirteenth week of the 'fighting over England' was distinguished by moderate intensity. Due to unfavorable weather, the Germans somewhat weakened their pressure and bombed chiefly London. Certain successes were achieved by the Germans in the naval blockade of England. In the course of the past week, the British air raids on western and central Germany declined somewhat due to unfavorable meteorological conditions. Oil refineries, oil refineries and aviation plants continue to remain the chief air raid objectives."

Other speakers at the Brooklyn rally were Frederick N. Myers, National Organizer of the National Maritime Union; Bernard Harkavy of the Jewish People's Committee; Tom Jones, New York Chairman of the American Youth Congress; Peter Masie, Chairman of the Rank and File Committee, International Longshoremen's Association, and Shaemas O'Sheal, writer.

Larry Chait, field organizer of the A. P. M. of Brooklyn, was chairman. At Mecca Temple the list of speakers included Michael J. Quill, President of the Transport Workers' Union; Dr. Bella V. Dodd, legislative representative of the Teachers' Union, Local 5; Joseph P. Davis, executive secretary of the National Negro Congress; Rabbi Moses Miller, President of the Jewish People's Committee; Katherine Terrill, of the Council for Social Action, Congregational and Christian Churches of America; Jack McMichael, Chairman of the American Youth Congress.

Dr. Walter Scott Neff, executive secretary of the New York Council, A. P. M., was chairman.

**Body of Suspect Found**  
FLEMINGTON, N. J., Nov. 11 (UP).—The body of a middle-aged man, believed to be Joseph Kaszike, sought since last September for murder, was found in a gully near Higginsville today. A shotgun was beside the body.

## DeGaulle Says African Post Is Captured

Capital of Gabon Is Said To Be in Hands of 'Free Frenchmen'

LONDON, Nov. 11 (UP).—The headquarters of Gen. Charles De Gaulle reported tonight that Libreville, capital of Gabon, French Equatorial Africa, surrendered to De Gaulle's forces yesterday.

The communique said that the garrison at Libreville "accepted the conditions by the commanding officer of the Free French forces for cessation of hostilities."

### COMMUNICATIONS CUT WITH VICHY

VICHY, Nov. 11 (UP).—The Ministry of Colonies reported tonight that communications with Libreville had been severed since 10 P. M. Sunday when the French commander reported "murderous fighting is occurring at the gates of the city." [Other reports said Vichy had admitted capture of the city by DeGaulleists.]

## 2 Big Rallies Here Demand Peace for U. S.

(Continued from Page 1)

trade union movement under the cover of war hysteria.

The resolution resolved that "our nation should add neither of the belligerents in the present imperialist war, and that the Johnson Act which prohibits loans to belligerents shall not be repealed."

The resolution further urged support for the Marcanthon bill to repeal the Conscription Act, pending success in that fight, the resolution called for democratic, fair and equal administration of the act; protection of jobs, homes, insurance of conscripts and provision of adequate food, shelter and other needs before any of them were called for training.

Opening the Academy meeting, Julia Church Kolar, one of the founders of the Descendants of the American Revolution, said that from the "official" rallies commemorating Armistice Day, "came words with a false ring."

She recalled her own years of struggle for women's suffrage and urged the women to put their energy to repeal of the conscription law.

"Conscription comes into the home of every woman," she said. Other speakers at the Brooklyn rally were Frederick N. Myers, National Organizer of the National Maritime Union; Bernard Harkavy of the Jewish People's Committee; Tom Jones, New York Chairman of the American Youth Congress; Peter Masie, Chairman of the Rank and File Committee, International Longshoremen's Association, and Shaemas O'Sheal, writer.

Larry Chait, field organizer of the A. P. M. of Brooklyn, was chairman. At Mecca Temple the list of speakers included Michael J. Quill, President of the Transport Workers' Union; Dr. Bella V. Dodd, legislative representative of the Teachers' Union, Local 5; Joseph P. Davis, executive secretary of the National Negro Congress; Rabbi Moses Miller, President of the Jewish People's Committee; Katherine Terrill, of the Council for Social Action, Congregational and Christian Churches of America; Jack McMichael, Chairman of the American Youth Congress.

Dr. Walter Scott Neff, executive secretary of the New York Council, A. P. M., was chairman.

## Burma Rd. Traffic Moves Smoothly

3,000 Trucks Making 800-Mile Trip; Bridges Repaired as Fast as Damaged by Bombs

KUNMING, Yunnan Province, China, Nov. 11 (UP).—Traffic over the Burma Road is flowing smoothly and hundreds of trucks are carrying war materials to the armies of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

Despite repeated Japanese bomb attacks, aimed principally at bridges and refueling stations, a steady stream of trucks move along the road in both directions.

This correspondent reached Kunming from Lashio, Burma, yesterday after an eight-day ride in a truck convoy. There was not an air raid during the entire trip.

The Japanese raiders have concentrated their raids on the suspension bridges over the Salween and Mekong rivers. I walked across the Salween bridge, 262 feet long, last Tuesday. Trucks crossed it one by one, proceeding carefully.

### REPAIRED IN 6 HOURS

The chief repairing engineer at the bridge said it had been bombed Oct. 28 and Oct. 29. It was repaired six hours after the first bombing and two nights after the second. Only the secondary suspending cables had been severed and the two main cables were undamaged. We drove across the Mekong bridge last Wednesday. It had been badly damaged several times, but was repaired and at the time we crossed it was as strong as a single piece of steel. A large sign hanging near the bridge said, "quickly, concentrate materials for long resistance."

Five hundred workers are camped at each bridge, ready to rebuild them if they are destroyed. I reached Kunming by five different convoys transporting gasoline, cotton yarn, railroad equipment and bank notes printed in London. Trucks heading for Lashio carried tungsten, wolfram, wood, oil and tin. Road authorities said 85 per cent of the material had been shipped from the U. S.

A total of 3,000 trucks are making the 800-mile run from Kunming to Lashio and back again. Half of them are owned by the Chinese Government and the others are privately owned. Natives living along the road were hospitable, offering the truck drivers and their companions free tea and food. Many of the drivers were accompanied by their wives or sweethearts. The sweetheart of my driver sang "Peach Blossoms" while her boy friend was pushing his truck through dense pines and bamboos along the rocky banks of the Mekong River.

## China Aid Parley Urges U. S. Stop Supplying Japan

Condemning the shipment of "war supplies, including finished steel and machine tools to Japan, contrary to the principles implied in the embargo," a convention of 100 leaders of China aid groups in a score of cities, meeting at the National Board Building of the Y.W.C.A., 135 E. 52nd St.,

China, aid to China through existing organizations, organizing the community for aid to China, money-raising ideas for China, and the church's place in China aid work. The convention was called by the China Aid Council, of which Mrs. James Roosevelt is honorary chairman, and cooperating China organizations.

The spreading, widening frontier of future democracy lies in China, Professor Owen Lattimore, editor of Pacific Affairs and director of the Walter Hines Page School of International Affairs at Johns Hopkins University, declared at the Saturday evening session of the convention.

"The democratic values which are being asserted in China today," he said, "are shifting the center of gravity of the whole world. Not only within the grasp of the Chinese but within our grasp are those possibilities of an expanding democracy which will safeguard American democratic values."

### MUST AID CHINA

This, Professor Lattimore pointed out, makes it essential that America give substantial aid to China. The Burma road is not China's "lifeline," he said—China would not be defeated if the Burma road should be cut off again—but it is the lifeline of American democracy. "Lack of offensive weapons, which can be brought in over that road," he stated, "is the margin between China's ability to defend itself and China's ability to defend us as well."

The current embargo which the United States has placed upon Japan, Professor Lattimore added, "is about as watertight as a fishnet." By continuing to aid the invader "we have been compromising those traditions which are the backbone of our own American way of life."

### COORDINATE WORK

Closer coordination of the efforts of China relief organizations was pointed to as one of the outcomes of a series of round table discussions and reports held at sessions Sunday morning and afternoon. Dr. Foraker reported on the discussions of the coordination committee of five which he heads. A committee of five was elected by the convention to consult further with Dr. Foraker's committee on aspects of closer cooperation. Possibilities of joint publicity, information services, and fund-raising aimed at the great majority of the American people that is sympathetic with China but is not reached by present relief groups, were discussed.

The convention closed with a reception to the delegates and visitors by Tsune-chi Yu, Consul-General of the Republic of China, at the House of Chan, 52nd St. and 7th Ave. The consul-general said that a heavy responsibility lies on friends of China to aid in the right way at the right moment and to lose no time, remembering that because Napoleon paused to eat an apple, he was seized by indignation and lost the battle of Waterloo. Aid to China, even in small individual amounts, may have great consequence in serving the cause of democracy throughout the world, he said.

Topics covered in yesterday's reports included using channels of public opinion, aiding China through governmental channels, how American students can aid

China, aid to China through existing organizations, organizing the community for aid to China, money-raising ideas for China, and the church's place in China aid work. The convention was called by the China Aid Council, of which Mrs. James Roosevelt is honorary chairman, and cooperating China organizations.

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### GREAT TREK

The heroic trek of the students of China from the coastal cities of East China 1,200 miles into the western interior provinces was described by two of the other speakers at the Saturday night session. Dr. Stephen Tsi, field secretary of the Associated Boards for Christian Colleges in China, pointed to this mass movement of the students as symbolic of the spirit of the Chinese people: "You feel that the spirit among all students of China today," he said, "is the spirit of self-discipline, realization of responsibility, and seriousness of purpose."

"No one can say that our generation is soft, when some of its members walked 1,200 miles to go to school," Jack McMichael, chairman of the American Youth Congress, who visited China recently and travelled through much of the vast area which is "free" China. Mr. McMichael described the rapid development of industry, the raising of wage levels, the fight against opium, and the development of civil rights in west China. "Even with the economy of the United States of America at the disposal of the invaders," he said, "China has been continuing in her struggle and at the same time has been developing a government in which the people are increasingly having a voice."

## 150 PROMINENT AMERICANS SIGN APPEAL TO VARGAS FOR FREEDOM OF PRESTES, BRAZIL PEOPLE'S HERO

The campaign for the release of Luis Carlos Prestes, great Brazilian people's leader, went sharply forward yesterday with the signing of an appeal to his jailer, President Vargas of Brazil by 150 prominent American academic leaders, writers, clergymen and labor leaders.

Bishop Francis J. McConnell of the Methodist Church; Prof. Franz Boas of Columbia University; Prof. Morris R. Cohen of the College of the City of New York; Prof. Albert Sprague Coolidge of Harvard University and Reid Robinson, president of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, CIO, were among the signers.

Prestes has been imprisoned since he led a national liberation struggle against the Brazilian dictatorship more than five years ago.

During his imprisonment his wife was deported to Germany and flung into a concentration camp, where she gave birth to a daughter, whom Prestes has never seen.

### TEXT OF APPEAL

The appeal to Vargas follows: As Americans, we are deeply concerned with the welfare and progress of our own country as well as those of all the Americas. We believe that in freedom of thought and opinion lies the basis toward this end. That the



LUIS CARLOS PRESTES

infringement upon a democratic right in one country cannot imperil democracy elsewhere. It is in this spirit that we respectfully appeal to you for the release of Luis Carlos Prestes, Honorary Chairman of the National Liberation Alliance of Brazil and outstanding leader of the Latin American people.

"The contribution of Prestes to justice and liberty in Latin America is recognized and recorded in

the history text books of many countries. He has won the respect and admiration of all the forward looking people of this Hemisphere.

"In the tradition of Bolivar, Toussaint L'Ouverture, San Martin, Marti, O'Higgins, Juarez and Tiradentes, he believed in and worked for the development of democratic institutions and processes in Brazil.

"Yet, Luis Carlos Prestes has languished in a Brazilian prison for the past five years. To add to his torture, Prestes' wife has been deported to Germany where in a concentration camp she gave birth to their daughter, whom Prestes has never seen. His crime was opposition to reaction and to the fascist movement led by Plinio Salgado. He is noted that Salgado, who organized an abortive coup d'etat against your government in 1937 is enjoying the freedom denied to Prestes.

"History has demonstrated that the democratic existence and national sovereignty of a people are essentially dependent on the democratic liberties of all; that the security of a nation is seriously endangered when the democratic unity of its citizens is undermined. We earnestly appeal to you, Mr. President, to grant general am-

nesty and to restore his freedom to Luis Carlos Prestes as a symbol of the democratic unity of the Brazilian people and of the peoples of all the Americas against foreign domination. We do so in the firm conviction that his release will serve the cause of democracy and liberty in the Western Hemisphere."

A partial list of signers follows: Bishop Francis J. McConnell, The Methodist Church; Professor Comfort Adams, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.; Dr. Peter F. Amoroso, Department of Correction, N.Y.C.; Dr. T. Addis, Stanford Medical School, San Francisco, Cal.; Rabbi Michael Alper, Professor Frank E. Baker, President, Milwaukee State Teachers College; Prof. Joseph Warren Beach, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis; Dr. Ernest Boser, Justice Otto Beuk, Supreme Court, Denver, Colo.; Prof. Franz Boas, Columbia University; Rev. Clarence S. Boyer, Madison Square Church House, N.Y.C.; William Blake, writer, New York City; Judge A. B. Boyd, District Judge, Minnesota; Esther Lucile Brown, Russ Sage Foundation, New York City; Van Wyck Brooks, writer, New York City; Prof. Morris L. Cohen, College City of New York; Prof. Albert Sprague Coolidge, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.; Dean William Grant Chambers, Pennsylvania State College, Prof. Jerome Davis, New School for Social Research; Miss Frances R. Grant, President, Pan American Women's Association; Robert F. Gilbreath, president, Westminster College, Pa.; Dashiell Hammett, writer, N.Y.C.; Rockwell Kent, artist, N.Y.C.; Dr. John A. Kingsbury, New York; Joseph Levine, musician, New York; Rev. Donald G. Lindberg, Minister, The Community Church of Boston; Mrs. William F. Ladd, F. Prof. Robert S. Lynd, Columbia University; Prof. Clifford McVay, Deputy Commissioner of Welfare, N.Y.C.; Dr. Karl Menninger, Topeka, Kan.; Wallingford Riegger, musician, New York City; Prof. Walter Rautenstrauch, Columbia University; Muriel Rasker, poet and writer;

Dr. Harlow Shapley, director Harvard Observatory, Harvard University, Mass.; Maxwell Stewart, editor, "The Nation"; George Sorel, writer, "The New Republic"; Oswald Garrison Villard, editor, writer; Justice James A. Wolf, Supreme Court, Utah; Isabel Walker, writer; Prof. Raymond Walsh, Robert College; James Waterman, writer.

Thorton Ward, Conn.; Benjamin Alper, writer, N.Y.C.; Prof. Lutan Ackerson, New York University; Prof. Francis Birch, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.; Rev. Ralph E. Blunt, Oak Park Ill.; Prof. Ruth Benedict, Columbia University; Prof. E. A. Birrell, Cornell University; Prof. Edwin Berry Burgum, N.Y.C.; Dr. M. Curti, Columbia University; Mrs. Loris Stuyvesant Chandler, president, The New History Society; Prof. Ephraim Cross, City College, N.Y.C.; George Dillon, poet, Chicago; Prof. Cora du Bois, Sarah Lawrence College; Prof. Horace B. Davis, Simmons College, Mass.; Prof. Horace A. Eaton, Syracuse University; Prof. Edward Fubner, University of Newark; Prof. John P. Foley, Jr., George Washington University; Prof. Royal Wilbur France, Rollins College, Fla.; Rev. Ralph Grisey, Epworth Methodist Church, White Plains, N.Y.; Dr. Ernest Graham Guthrie, Chicago Congregational University; Prof. Horace Grell, Sarah Lawrence College; Prof. James J. Gibson, Smith College, Northampton, Mass.; Dr. Sheldon Gluskin, sociologist; Prof. Belle Hecht, Columbia University; Ralph Humphries, writer; Prof. Chester Lloyd Jones, University of Wisconsin; Dr. Joseph Paul Jones, The Union Church of Bay Ridge, Brooklyn; Prof. Otto Klingberg, Columbia University; Dr. R. L. Kahn, University of Wisconsin; Leo Loeb, Washington New Medical School; George Marshall, economist, N.Y.C.; Caroline B. Manns, Washington, D. C.; Anita Marburg, Sarah Lawrence College; Prof. M. P. Montagu, University of Pennsylvania; Prof. Norman Macier, University of Michigan; Kenneth W. Purser, Vassar College; Prof. Louis Wiesner, Hunter College, N.Y.C.; Prof. Eds. Lon Warner, New York University; Theodore Ward, playwright; Prof. Carl Witke, Oberlin College; Prof. Paul F. Connolly, University of Pennsylvania; Dean M. McCann, New York University; Reid Robinson, president, International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers.







## Rumania Quake Toll Put at Over 1,000

Most Buildings in Bucharest Are Damaged; Thousands Flee as New Tremors Are Felt

(Continued from Page 1)

was said to have been cracked walls and floors.)

The Rumanian death toll figure was wholly tentative and subject to revision on the basis of reports coming from provincial communities over undependable communication lines.

Officials doubted that the dead would number more than 1,000 because they believed that peasants in most areas, as well as numbers of other persons, had enough warning to flee to fields or open spaces before buildings collapsed.

Two shocks of three-degree intensity sent the populace rushing to streets, parks, and other open spaces in Bucharest Monday morning. They were the strongest shocks of the seven felt in the capital since the main quake before dawn Sunday.

Authorities pleaded with the people to keep calm and return to their homes or places of business. Nevertheless great numbers living on upper floors packed their belongings in suitcases and sought safer lodgings.

Rescue work at the Carlton apartment house in the heart of Bucharest ceased and was abandoned for victims trapped when the 11-story building collapsed. Sixty bodies had been removed from the debris.

The work was given up after crude oil, stored in the basement

for the central heating plant, exploded. Authorities had estimated that 400 persons were in the building when it crumbled.

Authorities studied the possibility of prosecuting the Carlton architects on charges of faulty construction. They were summoned to present their plans.

A high government spokesman said that the only oil fire in the vast and rich fields lying north of Bucharest was put out quickly by the Ploesti fire department and German assistants.

The entire oil industry, the spokesman claimed sustained only small damage. At most a few "slight repairs" will be required, he said, to restore production to its normal level. The greatest damage was reported to office buildings of oil companies, few of which came through the quake whole.

P. Lembricht, director of a Standard Oil subsidiary, said the company would be obliged to close down its main refinery for 10 days for repairs. A number of pipelines were broken by the quake and some buildings were damaged, he said. He estimated that the damage would run into "important figures."

Rumanian scientists estimated that the disturbance causing the tremors were 100 miles below the surface of the earth. The center appeared to be below the Vrancea Mountains, the foothills of the Carpathians on the eastern side and near the Russian frontier.

## Quake Felt Over Wide Area of Soviet Union

Some Damage in Bessarabia Area and Towns of Ukraine; Felt in Moscow

(Continued from Page 1)

city of eight or nine points—in the Ukraine on the right bank of the Dniester, six to seven points.

2,000 KM. RADIUS

The earthquake was felt over an enormous area. Its average radius in all probability reached 1,800 to 2,000 kilometers. This is explained by the considerable depth of the focus of the earthquake which in this case reached 100 kilometers, the Director of the Moscow Institute explained.

Six earthquakes have already taken place in the region of the Carpathian mountains during the last eight months, he added.

In Kishinev the earthquake caused considerable damage to apartment houses and public buildings.

The Council of Peoples Commissars of Moldavia has formed a government to help the victims and to liquidate the damage.

In Odessa strong subterranean shocks were felt. The walls, balconies, and cornices of some houses crumbled. The ceilings and walls of a number of four and five story houses were damaged. At the railway station of the Odessa port, railway carriages moved back and forth. It is the first time in forty years that subterranean shocks of such intensity were registered in Odessa.

In Dniepropetrovsk slight damage was done to the buildings.

## Army Plane Falls, Carries Three to Death in Ala.

CENTERVILLE, Ala., Nov. 11 (UP)—An army observation plane, groping through a rainstorm in search of Maxwell Field, Montgomery, Ala., crashed near here last night, carrying two officers and a private to their deaths.

Dead were Lieut. B. F. Avery of Aurora, N. Y.; Lieut. R. R. Wilson of Ft. Riley, Kan., and Private G. A. Catlin, of Maxwell Field.

The plane, piloted by Wilson, had left Atlanta yesterday to return to Maxwell Field after an overnight visit in Atlanta.



View of main street in Kishinev where tremors were felt.



Mark Armistice Day Here: Part of the crowd of officials and brass hats who "observed" Armistice Day yesterday at the Eternal Light in Madison Square by spouting war mongering speeches.

## No Wilsonian Betrayal Of Peace, Say Students

Drive Launched in New England to Hold FDR to Campaign Pledge to Keep Out of War, Buttons Say, 'No Wilson Promises'

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 11.—Thousands of college and university students throughout New England are campaigning to keep America out of war on the slogan "No Wilson Promises."

The campaign, launched by the New England Students Union, is running like wildfire through the campuses of Harvard, Radcliffe, Simmons, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Dartmouth and many other schools.

Students wearing "No Wilson Buttons" are warning their fellows that they will be sent to die on foreign soil if President Roosevelt is allowed to follow the footsteps of Woodrow Wilson, who tricked the country into war while promising peace.

Those who suffered and died in 1917 and 1918 were not sacrificed in vain, he said, pointing out that "if the Axis of 1918 had been successful... resistance on behalf of democracy would have been wholly impossible."

Then, to the living, he addressed these words:

"We, alive today—not in the existent democracies alone but also among the populations of the smaller nations already overrun, are thinking in the larger terms of the new order to which we have been accustomed and in which we intend to continue."

Four hours later, Mr. Roosevelt spoke briefly at cornerstone laying ceremonies at the new Naval Medical Center in nearby Bethesda, Md., and again stressed the theme of democracy.

The building, he said, "is a tribute to a living democracy—a democracy which intends to keep on living."

It was fitting on this day, he said, that the nation take part in the patriotic cause of preserving the well-being of those who, living, wear the uniform of our defense. He added that, in keeping with the speed-up in defense efforts, the hospital is being completed three months ahead of schedule.

Before his Arlington speech—his first major address since Tuesday's election—Mr. Roosevelt went to the tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

Several others were described as in serious condition.

U. S.-Uruguay Talks

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Nov. 11 (UP)—Official sources indicated today that the conversations are continuing between Uruguay and the United States for the construction of air and naval bases here.

## SS Empress of Japan Docks; Hit by Bombs

LONDON, Nov. 11 (UP)—The Empress of Japan, former flagship of the Canadian-Pacific Steamship Co. now in war service as a transport, arrived at a northern port under her own power with "some damage but no casualties," the Admiralty announced today.

In a communique issued soon after the 26,032-ton vessel docked this morning, the Admiralty said the ship had been attacked by "enemy aircraft."

(The German High Command said yesterday that "among the attacks on maritime objectives was one on a big merchantman of about 25,000 tons, which was damaged by several bomb hits 300 miles west of Ireland.")

## Poison Cakes Kill Eleven Homeless Men

Die After Breakfast in Salvation Army Home in Pittsburgh

(Continued from Page 1)

men were violently ill. They were lying all about. Most of them were out cold.

Joseph F. Williams, 65, was the first to be stricken. He died before anyone realized what was wrong. A few minutes later Nathaniel Campbell, 55, died in the dormitory, and then began to double up in intense pain all over the building.

Police went to the kitchen and confiscated all breakfast scraps for analysis.

Only the fact that the dining room seats but 40 men prevented a greater tragedy. About 70 men appeared at the center for breakfast today but the "second table" was not served.

The identified dead included: Williams and Campbell; Emil Bindul; Herbert Obinger, 54; Frank Stack; Henry McNally; Jacob Gut, 63; George Williams; and Andrew Burda, 48.

Several others were described as in serious condition.

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U. S.-Uruguay Talks

## Brass Hats Talk of War On Day of Armistice

16 Bands Blare in City But Speakers Call for More Arms

Armistice Day—the day on which 4,000,000 American soldiers bid farewell to arms 22 years ago—was celebrated by New York's officialdom, the brass hat leaders of veteran organizations and army and navy chiefs as a day of feverish preparation for new imperialist military adventures.

There was the traditional two-minute silence at the Eternal Light, Madison Square, at 11 A.M. in honor of the 1917-1918 dead.

Then came the blare of 16 bands, the rumble of armored tanks and cars.

Col. Arthur V. McDermott, New York director of the draft, calling for "preparedness," keynoted the central ceremony at Madison Sq.

The Eternal Light rally was held under the auspices of the Mayor's Committee on Patriotic Observances and the American Legion.

Glossing war propaganda with words about peace, McDermott shouted: "We in America arm, but we arm for peace."

He said the present war program is "insurance against invasion by any foreign aggressor."

There were 10,000 in the line of march at the Madison Square rally.

Following a parade of more than 2,000 in Brooklyn, including regular of the 18th Infantry, Rear Admiral Clark Woodward, commandant of the third naval district, addressed a ceremony at Borough Hall.

He said:

"Our naval strength will have to be so increased that if war comes we will be prepared to take hold and command the seas against any nation or combination of nations in either the Atlantic or the Pacific."

Lieut. General Hugh A. Drum, meanwhile called on officers and men of the First Army to show the same "esprit de corps" as shown by the First Army of the American Expeditionary Forces in France during World War I.

"REMEMBRANCE DAY"

Stanley H. Howe, secretary to Mayor LaGuardia, presided over the ceremonies at the Eternal Light. The Mayor was in California on a mission as head of the Joint Permanent Defense Board.

Many church services, striking the military instead of the peace note, were held throughout the city.

A high military mass was held at 10 A.M. in the Roman Catholic Church of St. Vincent Ferrer.

At the St. Thomas Protestant Episcopal Church, Fifth Ave., the Rev. Roeliff H. Brooks, rector, urged that Armistice Day be renamed "Remembrance Day" in line with the policy of the British Empire.

Missing Boy's Dog

Comes Home; Not Boy

CARTERSVILLE, Ga., Nov. 11 (UP)—Murray Upshaw, little white dog, Nicky, which disappeared at the same time as the two-year-old boy last Friday, came home today and searchers hoped he might lead them to his lost master's whereabouts.

## Day-Long Raids Mark London Armistice Day

13 Italian Planes Shot Down—Germans Claim 37,000 Tons More of Shipping Sunk

(Continued from Page 1)

sunk about 280 miles west of Ireland.

DNB said the ships sunk included one 10,000-ton steamer, two 8,000-ton freighters, one 6,000-ton freighter and one 5,000-ton freighter. Three other ships in the convoy were said to have been so badly damaged there was a "partial or total loss."

AIR BATTLE

In an air battle fought during the attack on the convoy, DNB said, seven British planes were shot down and four German planes were lost.

The High Command communique stated that retaliatory attacks on

London continued without break yesterday and last night, in addition to numerous attacks carried out against military objectives in south and east England. Warehouses, traffic centers and harbors from Hastings to Clacton-On-Sea were said to have been bombed. Railway lines, factories, barracks and troop camps were reported bombed at Great Yarmouth, Eastbourne, Margate, Chatham, West Lulworth and Dungeness.

Birmingham, Liverpool and an arms factory near Grantham were "bombed with good effect and a bomber sank an 8,000-ton merchantman east of Middleborough" last night, the High Command said.

## Norse Seamen Post \$100 Reward in 'Kidnap' Case

Act to Lay at Rest Rumors Circulated to Injure Their Organization; 'Victim' Tells Strange Tale of Incident

The Scandinavian Seamen's Club, acting to lay at rest rumors intended to injure their organization, yesterday offered a reward of \$100 for clues relating to the alleged "kidnaping" of a Norwegian labor official 24 hours before he was to take part in a debate on "Fifth Column Activity."

Ingvald Haugen, president of the Norwegian Seamen's Union, now in this country on a visit, was scheduled to debate the question of "Fifth Column Activities" on October 29 with a representative of the Scandinavian Seamen's Club in Brooklyn.

All arrangements had been made. The meeting had been extensively publicized and many tickets sold.

On Oct. 28, however, the Scandinavian Seamen's Club received word that the debate would have to be called off because Haugen had disappeared, probably a victim of kidnapers, said to be bold and numerous in American cities.

"VICTIM" REAPPEARS

On Oct. 30, the day after the debate was to have been held, Haugen reappeared and rumor immediately linked the Scandinavian Seamen's Club with the disappearance.

It was in the hope of setting at rest these rumors and clearing the name of the organization that the club yesterday offered \$100 for clues as to Haugen's disappearance.

"Reports that anyone connected with our organization had anything to do with Mr. Haugen's disappearance are absolutely false," Gustav Alexander, National Secretary of the Club, said last night. "We were the ones who pressed for the debate in the first place."

"We felt that all this talk about fifth columnists among the Norwegian and other Scandinavian seamen is hurting the prestige of our organization and we wanted the debate to clear the situation up."

Charges that the Club, which is an organization of Norwegian, Danish and Swedish seamen sailing in and out of American ports, has recently been discouraging its members from taking jobs on British ships bound for war zones, were indignantly denied by Alexander.

"Our record proves the falsity of these charges," he said. "Since the beginning of the war, we have shipped more men on British ships than ever before."

"Many men, of course, do not want to sail into the war zone. After reading Prime Minister Churchill's speech about ship sinkings in the North Atlantic, it is easy to understand why men hesitate to sail into submarine-infested waters."

"When a ship sinks, the crew is the last to be saved."

2 Warehouse Strikes Won By CIO Union

Two closed shop contracts brought to a successful conclusion strikes conducted by United Wholesale and Warehouse Employees of New York Local 65, CIO.

The union gained its first pact with Weinstock Bros. Hardware Co., wholesale hardware distributors located at 384 Third Ave., after a two-week strike. The nine workers involved won a guarantee of year-round employment, an increase in their minimum pay from \$14 to \$18, \$22 raises for those earning above the minimum, 1 week of vacation with pay and sick leave. Hours were reduced from 50 to 46 for the men and from 42 to 40 for the girls.

Twenty-seven salesmen of Wachtel Biscuit Co., distributors for Weston Biscuit Products, 285 Third Ave., Bronx, signed a renewal of their contract after a three-day stoppage and a one-day strike. In addition to being paid their salary for the time they were out, the salesmen won an increase in their commission from 10 to 12 1/2 per cent.

In the future we will change the contents of the reports sent to the sections and the districts. In New York City the reports will show figures not only for the section to whom they are sent, but for every section in the city, so that Section Daily Worker Directors can get a comparative view of their work. Similarly the reports sent to the districts will contain the figures for all the districts in the country.

Fire Drives 2,400 From Maine Theatres

PORTLAND, Me., Nov. 11 (UP)—Approximately 2,400 persons fled from two movie theatres last night when fire in the basement of a neighboring department store destroyed stock valued at \$50,000.



## Spur Oklahoma Fight to Free 'Syndicalism' Victims

Conference Called to Aid in Securing Bail for Four

(Special to the Daily Worker)

OKLAHOMA CITY, Nov. 11. — There was no armistice here today in the fight for civil liberties in Oklahoma.

Bob Wood, state secretary of the Communist Party is free on \$15,000 bail pending an appeal of his 10-year sentence for "criminal syndicalism," but the campaign for bail to free four other defendants still held on similar charges was gaining momentum.

At the same time last-minute preparations were being made for a state-wide conference on constitutional rights to mobilize sentiment against all invasions of civil liberties in the state and prevent a repetition of cases like this.

### THREE OTHERS OUT

In addition to Wood, three others have been freed. They are Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Lewis and Miss Elizabeth Zelney Green. Miss Green's \$20,000 bail was supplied by friends. The Lewis' bail was \$2,000 each.

Still in jail are Ina Wood, Mr. Wood's wife; Eli Zaffe; Allan Shaw, Oklahoma City secretary of the Communist Party and Herbert Brauch.

The conference on Constitutional Rights was called by the Rev. Paul S. Wright for Nov. 15 at the Skirvin Hotel here. Others taking part in the arrangements for the conference are Dr. Charles M. Perry of the University of Oklahoma; Prof. John F. Bender of the College of Education, University of Oklahoma; Dean Nick Comfort, of the University of Oklahoma; Oscar Ameringer, editor of the American Guardian; Dr. E. A. Ross of the University of Wisconsin, representing the American Civil Liberties Union; Gomer Gower, state director of Labor's Non-Partisan League, and many other educational, labor and civic leaders.

In calling the conference, Dr. Wright called attention to numerous attacks on civil liberties including the persecution of an anti-war religious sect as well as the Oklahoma City "criminal syndicalism" victims.

The call also cited the dismissal of Streeter Stuart as professor at Southeastern State College in Durant, Okla.

Originally set at \$100,000 bail for Wood was reduced by a persistent defense fight to \$20,000 and then to \$15,000 which was raised through the efforts of the International Labor Defense. \$10,000 was supplied by Mrs. Jessie Lloyd O'Connor of Hull House, Chicago, who is a member of the National Committee of the I.L.D. The remaining \$5,000 was supplied by a group of persons. The response to the drive for bail for Mr. Wood and Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Lewis was such that the bail funds were oversubscribed. In making this announcement the I.L.D. stated: "We face with confidence the task of raising bail for the remaining defendants as soon as the defense succeeds in forcing their bond to be lowered and set."

### WOOD SPURS FIGHT

Following his release, Wood said he will work to obtain bonds for release of five other defendants in syndicalism cases, including Mrs. Wood.

"I'm glad to be out," Wood said. "The jury couldn't have understood that they were sentencing me to 10 years in the penitentiary for selling books. Oklahomans want to buy and have in their homes any books they choose to read. They put that in our state constitution. If this conviction is allowed to stand, the rights of every man and woman in Oklahoma will be jeopardized."

### PARTY SLANDER CLAIMED

"Why, after I was convicted, the police raided one home in this city and took away the famous novel, 'War and Peace,' by Tolstoy, as 'subversive literature.' This is the road to official book burnings such as Hitler has in Germany."

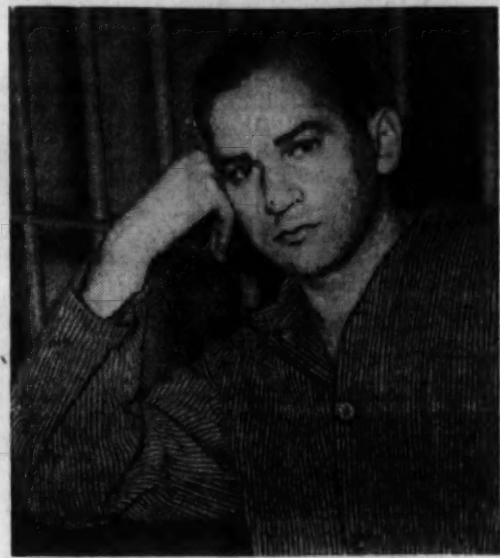
"The prosecution attempted to cover up the real issue by slandering the Communist Party of which I am proud to be the Oklahoma state secretary. For two weeks I sat in the courtroom waiting for the prosecution to accuse me of any crime whatsoever. But the only thing they could say about me was that I read and sold books, most of which are available in large public and college libraries throughout the country."

## Man Believed Dying of Wound By Policeman

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 11 (UP).—A man who identified himself as Nicholas Lega, 25, of 293 Grand St., Jersey City, N. J., was wounded perhaps fatally early today when he failed to halt at a policeman's command.

A woman's scream attracted Patrolman Bernard Gibbons. He saw a man and woman struggling on the sidewalk and fired a warning shot in the air before shooting Lega in the back as he fled around a corner.

Police were unable to find the woman.



**Freed on Bail:** Bob Wood, secretary of the Oklahoma State Communist Party, is now free on \$15,000 bail pending an appeal from his 10-year sentence for "criminal syndicalism." Meanwhile the fight goes on for four more still held on similar charges, including his wife, Mrs. Ina Wood, and also upon a broader front in a state-wide conference for constitutional liberties set for Oklahoma City, Nov. 15.

## Texas CIO Delegates Are Backing Lewis

Rank and File Union Men See Him as Labor's Outstanding Spokesman—Oil Organizing Drive Vital Issue

(Special to the Daily Worker)

HOUSTON, Texas, Nov. 11.—It is probable the Texas delegates to the national CIO convention in Atlantic City, November 18, will join with other progressive CIO groups all over the country in demanding that President John L. Lewis reconsider his resignation and continue as CIO president.

This opinion in Texas labor circles is based upon the action taken by the State Executive Council of the CIO which, on the Sunday following the Lewis' endorsement of Willkie, blocked with only three dissenting votes a resolution censuring Lewis and endorsing Roosevelt.

Subsequently, on the Friday night before elections, the Houston-Harris County CIO Council passed a resolution criticizing both Willkie and Roosevelt, and endorsing Lewis to continue as the leader of the CIO irrespective of the election outcome. It is probably true that a majority of the rank and file of the membership of Texas CIO unions preferred Roosevelt to Willkie, many of them regarding Roosevelt as the lesser evil. Almost none of the rank and file supported Willkie. However, in some of the local unions where the matter was debated, notably in the Houston branch of the National Maritime Union, the overwhelming majority were convinced of the fallacy of the "lesser evil" theory and approved the position of the state and county leaders of the CIO, which was to endorse neither.

**OIL ORGANIZING VITAL**  
While the majority of the Texas CIO membership has not agreed with the position of Lewis politically, this same majority seems, nevertheless, to be for Lewis as the continuing head of the CIO; recognizing that while Lewis is not infallible in his political judgments, upon practical, everyday problems of trade union leadership, particularly organization of the unorganized, holding firm to labor's collective bargaining rights and the right to strike, that on all these questions Lewis is the outstanding spokesman for progressive labor.

The alternative to Lewis would be to surrender the leadership of labor into the hands of Hillman, whose every move since the war began has been in support of the warmongers and for neglecting the struggle to preserve labor's rights, they hold.

The largest single problem facing the labor movement in Texas — indeed, in the whole Southwest — lies in the organization of the oil industry. Preparations to launch a large-scale, nationally supported drive to organize oil have been under way for several months, with an agreement having been reached between the Oil Workers' Union, the National Maritime Union, and Lewis upon the problems to be confronted in this organization drive.

For the drive to be carried through upon the scale necessary, it is thought by most of the leaders in the Texas CIO unions that it is absolutely essential for Lewis to continue at the head of the CIO.

### Clipper Returns, Engine Trouble

The Atlantic Clipper of Pan American Airways returned here today after a broken exhaust valve had been discovered in one engine when the big flying boat was en route out of New York en route to 'orta and Lisbon.

The clipper will take off again at 8:30 tomorrow, after repairs are made.

## TWU Calls Membership Meetings

Workers on All Lines to Plan Fight for New Contracts

The Transport Workers' Union of Greater New York set membership meetings tomorrow and Thursday of workers on all subway, elevated and bus lines to hear a report on the union since unification went into effect and to discuss plans for the new contracts.

The Manhattan meeting of workers on IRT, Independent, Third Ave., Fifth Ave., N. Y. Omnibus and other lines, will be held tomorrow night at Royal Windsor Palace. The night workers of those branches will meet Thursday morning at Transport Workers' Hall, 153 W. 64th St.

The BMT workers will meet at Arcadia Ballrooms, Brooklyn, on Friday at 8 P. M. The night workers on the BMT will meet at Transport Workers' Hall, 98 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn.

The meetings are called as the union faces negotiations with the Board of Transportation for new contracts.

## TWU Cabbies To Hold Dance Thanksgiving Eve

New York's Taxi Drivers, members of the Transport Workers Union are holding a dance Thanksgiving eve, Wednesday, Nov. 20, at Transport Hall, 153 West 64th St.

Radio and stage celebrities will appear with Irwin Russ' radio orchestra providing swing music. Dress will be both informal and masquerade, with prizes, live turkeys, given to the best costumes.

## Two Workers Clubbed to Death in Ohio

SPRINGFIELD, O., Nov. 11 (UP).—The bludgeoning to death of two employees in the engine division of the National Supply Co., was investigated by authorities today.

Jess Ray, 51, a machine operator, and Fred Prior, 44, a night watchman, were slugged early Sunday while on duty at the plant which manufactures marine Diesel engines, some of which were being made for the government.

Police Chief George Abele said the "angles on this case run pretty deep" and said that "sabotage" or a "personal grudge" might have been the motive. There were no clues to establish either theory, however. A county investigator said he believed the grudge motive more likely.



One of the most frequent problems that baffles parents is that of obedience and punishment. What can I do to make my children obey promptly? Is it right to hit them? What punishments work best? What about high school children who insist on doing things their own way?

The most important thing in handling such problems is to try to understand the motives for misbehavior before punishing.

One mother told me how time and again she was amazed when she found the real reason for her boy's actions; how little harm he expected himself; how innocent his intentions were.

One day she heard a crash in the kitchen. Quite excited she rushed in. Her seven-year-old was holding a plate in his hand, but another one was in pieces on the floor. She pulled the dish from him sharply and hit him, quite sure that he must have been reaching for the cookies in the cupboard.

Later in the day she asked him why he was touching her dishes. "I just wanted to help you set the table. You said you were tired today."

Mother did not know what to say. She felt ashamed of herself. He wanted to help and she had hit him. Had not she broken dishes herself occasionally? Besides, was the dish so valuable? Was not his desire to help more precious and worth encouraging? She finally said, "I am terribly sorry, Jim. I thought you were reaching for the cookies. I was wrong."

This little episode taught her a very important lesson. No matter what happens she must try to find out the reason for the misdeed first and then judge whether it deserves any punishment. Yet so often what we do depends on how much inconvenience the child has caused us. Punishment then becomes not a means of educating our children and helping them to grow, but a way of letting out our own feelings and getting even.

Here is a story of another mother.

"Some of my friends tell me I spoil my boy because I don't expect him to obey me immediately. I try to give him a chance."

"One day I called him for supper. He called back that he wanted very much to finish the baseball game and would be in a little later. We all ate. I put his plate away. My friend was here and she thought it was terrible that I let him do this. But I feel that a boy of fourteen can use his judgment as to whether he is willing to eat a cold supper. Usually he minds me very well."

"That night he came in beaming a half an hour late. 'Ma,' he said, 'you are my real friend. It was an important game, and our side won.'"

This sort of understanding between a parent and a growing child is more valuable to both than any amount of prompt obedience. She was a wise mother.



Brenda Marshall wears a chic little suit with gored taffeta skirt and a brief fitted bolero of black velvet highlighted by bright buttons. With it she wears black suede accessories and short fur jacket.



**Violence of Rumanian** earthquake was so severe that shocks were felt even in New York. Photo shows Rev. Joseph J. Lynch examining seismograph at Fordham University. Jagged line is record of the tremor.

## Few Draft Deferments for Professionals --- Dykstra

Hardships for Individuals Not the Important Issue, He Declares—Says 'Sacrifices Are Expected of Everyone'

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 (UP).—Draft Director Clarence A. Dykstra told professional men and proprietors of one-man commercial establishments today that they would be given "ample time" to "wind up their affairs" before being called for military training.

Answering inquiries concerning deferment of professional men, Dykstra said that such cases would be passed upon by local draft boards in the same manner as they consider the status of other registrants.

"The test is the welfare of the nation and the community," he said. "Although individual hardships should be dealt with in each case with the greatest consideration, sacrifices are expected of everyone, and the fact that a little more sacrifice is asked of some than of others is inevitable."

He cited two cases which he admitted would be difficult to decide: The case of a young dentist who has just been graduated from school and has gone into debt to purchase equipment for practicing his profession; and the case of a young lawyer who has just acquired a few clients and probably would find himself without those clients upon his return from training.

"Obviously, a good case of disruption to the economy or society of the community cannot be made. The hardship here is not to the community, but to the individual."

"WHEREAS Harry Bridges has been exonerated of all charges made against him after elaborate and painstaking inquiry presided over by Dean Landis, which decision of Dean Landis was later affirmed by the Secretary of Labor as provided by law; and

"WHEREAS such singling out of individuals for penalization through special action threatens democracy and

## Amter Hails Mother Bloor's Autobiography

Says New Book Will Be an 'Inspiration to Millions'

Israel Amter, State Chairman of the Communist Party, praised Mother Bloor's forthcoming autobiography "We Are Many" as "an inspiration to millions" in a statement yesterday.

The statement follows in full: "We hail the forthcoming appearance of Mother Bloor's autobiography 'We Are Many.'"

"This book, as none other, covers the activities of a woman Communist who has reached nearly four-score years during one of the most active periods in the history of our country and reaching from the Civil War to the Second Imperialist War."

"Mother Bloor, as a mother and agitator, organizer and leader of the progressive, Socialist and Communist movements is a unique figure on the whole American scene. Her life has been full of activities and is reflected in her book. It will be an inspiration, not only to our Party and YCL members, but also to millions of men and women in the country."

"We must do everything in our power to get 'We Are Many' into the hands of thousands of sympathizers and friends of the movement."

## Coudert Probe Turns Attack on College Teachers

Three Professors Get Subpoenas to Star Chamber Session of Committee; Refuse to Testify in Secret Hearing

College Teachers Union, Local 537 A. F. of L., revealed in a newsletter to its 1,000 members yesterday that the Coudert legislative one-man sub-committee conducting a witch hunt in New York's school system, has now turned its attacks against the college local.

Three of the leading members of Local 537, have been served a subpoena to testify before the star-chamber sessions of the committee, but on advice of their union's attorney they refused to testify on the ground that private hearings violate their constitutional rights.

Those subpoenaed are, Morris Schappes, of City College; Howard Selsam, and Professor Herbert Morals of Brooklyn College.

Mr. Schappes leading teacher in English figured in the 1936 fight for academic freedom at City College. His reinstatement was a seriously-felt defeat for President Robinson of City College.

### HELP ORGANIZE UNION

Selsam is author of "What Is Philosophy" was first vice-president and a founder of the College Local. Prof. Morals, historian, was president of the Brooklyn chapter of the college local and took an active part in the union's struggle for academic freedom around a number of noted cases during the first year

of President Glendon's administration at Brooklyn.

In the past several weeks the spotlight on the Coudert committee's activities was on Local 5, Teachers Union, which includes the public school teachers.

Charles J. Hendley, president of Local 5, was cited for contempt for refusing to hand over to the committee membership rolls of the union. On Nov. 22, if the Appellate Division denied the union's appeal against the Coudert committee, Hendley will be subject to punishment for his refusal.

Local 5 and 537 have formed the Committee for Defense of Public Education. That committee is now rallying general public and labor union support to its fight against the unprecedented practice of subpoenaing union membership lists and against the plot to undermine the school system under guise of a "red-hunt."

The purported reason for the Court investigation is to purge the school system of "reds." The teachers, however, point to the preparation the committee is making to propose a drastic cut in state aid for education. The teachers charge further that the attack against the union is to weaken its resistance against the budget cuts.

**Probe to Check Overcrowding in Hospitals**  
ALBANY, Nov. 11 (UP).—An unofficial commission, named by Governor Lehman, was ready today to organize a survey of overcrowding in state hospitals for mental patients.

The 11 member group will seek to reduce admissions to state institutions, and reduce present populations.

Specifically the governor asked the group to study new "shock" treatments of mental disorders, increased and earlier parole of patients, the possibility of using outside care with state payments for board and housing, and the part syphilis control may play in reducing future hospital populations.

### Torch Singer Ill

OAKLAND, Calif., Nov. 11 (UP).—Helen Morgan, New York torch singer stricken with a stomach ailment, was in serious condition at Merritt Hospital today but has passed the crisis of her illness, physicians reported.

"... all really well -- informed people read the



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TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1940

### Trying to Make The People Forget

• It is difficult to hoodwink the American people into another senseless bloodbath when the memory of the fraud of 1917 is still fresh in their minds.

That is why Armistice Day this year was not given the spotlight which it had received in previous years. To the extent that it was observed in official circles, desperate and crude efforts were made to counteract the cynical and resentful attitude of the American people toward our participation in the last world war.

Chief among such attempts to restore a halo to the imperialist butchery of 1917, was the speech of President Roosevelt in which he denounced as "puny and false" all criticism of the role of the United States in that war and denied that the men who suffered and died were sacrificed in vain.

Nothing will make the people more suspicious of the present war, than the President's attempt to glorify the last one—in which, incidentally, he played an official part as Assistant Secretary of the Navy. For the country as a whole has known for several years that the war which was presented to the people as a struggle "to make the world safe for democracy," was nothing but a brutal scramble for markets and commercial empires. By 1920 even President Wilson, who had been the war's chief salesman in this country, was compelled to admit that it had been a "commercial war."

Roosevelt's attempt to place a window-dressing of "democracy" about the last and the present war, received a rude jolt from Roosevelt's own ambassador to Britain, Joseph P. Kennedy, in his interview with the Boston Globe. Kennedy, who supported the President in the election and who backs his war-mongering policy of aid to Britain but who nevertheless may have somewhat different ideas as to just when and where American imperialism should start waging war, declared with cynical frankness:

"It isn't that she [the British Empire] is fighting for democracy. That's the bunk. She's fighting for self-preservation."

But while government circles attempted to use Armistice Day to boost our entrance into another war, the anniversary received honest and fitting observance in the many rallies throughout the country under the auspices of the American Peace Mobilization. From these rallies, the movement should gather new strength to help make active and articulate the tens of millions who want, above everything else, to preserve the peace of our country.

### The People Did Not Vote for an 'Eclipse'

• Under the headline "New Deal Eclipse Is Seen By London," the N. Y. Times of Monday printed on its financial page a dispatch from Great Britain which declared in part:

"The influence of the election results on the United States domestic situation is not easy to gauge, but it is felt that the New Deal policies will be pushed into the background by more urgent requirements of rearmament and even larger United States backing for the British war effort."

Although 3,000 miles away, these London financial circles see quite clearly the direction being taken by the Roosevelt Administration and thoroughly approve of it. The people who voted for Roosevelt last Tuesday, did not know that they were voting for an "eclipse" of the New Deal. On the contrary, the greater part undoubtedly believed they were fighting for a continuation and expansion of those social policies which labor had brought to the fore in the New Deal period.

The President himself does not dare to speak in such blunt language as "eclipse of the New Deal." He feels it necessary to dress it up in the fancy words "national unity." Included in this "national unity" are plans for a spurious "labor unity," which, instead of uniting labor for progress, would emasculate it for war.

In Great Britain too there has been an "eclipse" of the gains of labor under the guise of national unity. But the labor movement has seen that national unity means longer hours and higher prices for the work-

ers—but tremendous war profits for the millionaires. That is why the miners, railroad workers and machinists, despite their top leaders, have launched a drive for higher wages which is beginning to sweep the country.

Labor and the rest of the people in America too want no "eclipse" of their gains. But they can prevent it only by organized struggle against every attack which the Administration and the employers are making upon them under the hypocritical banner of "national unity" and by compelling the President to live up to his campaign promises.

### The Irish People Want None of It

• The response of the Irish-Americans to Churchill's scheme to grab Irish naval bases has been swift and unmistakable. They see in this a clear danger to the Irish nation. They want none of it.

Already nationwide meetings of protest are planned by the American Association for the Recognition of the Irish Republic. These meetings will insist that Ireland's neutrality be respected by the British government which so sanctimoniously poses as the "lover of small nations."

Over here, this determination of the Irish not to be dragged into Britain's imperialist squabble, will be appreciated and approved by the American people. The American people who watch the hypocritical exhibitions of "aid for Britain" now filling the champagne belt along Park Avenue will rather say "aid to the Irish nation, and not its imperialist oppressor, Britain."

In 1916, the Irish-Americans and the people generally gave generously to the Irish cause of freedom. It seems to us that with Churchill, according to persistent rumors, scheming with the Roosevelt Administration to seduce Ireland into Britain's trap, the time is ripe for a rush of aid to the Irish people across the seas. We must help them keep out of this criminal war. It will help us keep out of it as well.

### Shipments to Japan—Appeasement in Action

• If anyone has the idea that Roosevelt's licensing system on Japanese shipments has stopped the flow of war supplies to Japan from American ports, he is wrong.

It is an open secret that it is easy to get licenses from the State Department for such shipments. In addition, many vital war materials don't even have to be licensed at all. War shipments to Japan for the first eight months of 1940 were much heavier than for 1939. This is admitted by the Department of Commerce.

If any American wants to see Chamberlainism in action, the Administration's support for the Japanese invasion of China has been a classic of such war-spreading policy. The protest of the China Aid Council yesterday against the Administration's policy of allowing shipments of machine tools, steel, to Japan is a timely one.

But the Roosevelt policy toward China has been startlingly like the policy toward Republican Spain. The policy of the Administration, which for the past eight years has aided Japanese invasions of the Asiatic continent, debunks every one of its pretensions to being a "defender of democracy." Its policy is a cold, cynical and imperialist one based on profits.

### A Timely Conference

• The state conference which has been called by the New York affiliate of the National Negro Congress focuses attention on the burning needs of the Negro people at a most timely moment.

The call directs attention to the lack of jobs, inadequate health facilities, the shocking housing conditions, and the racial discrimination which is increasing right in New York State. It calls attention to the rampant jim-crowism in the armed forces and in the so-called "defense program for democracy"—a jim-crowism which is the intensification and extension of the national oppression of the Negro people.

Two years ago a temporary state commission appointed by Gov. Lehman made a report and concrete proposals against these evils only to have them sabotaged by the Republicans and Democrats in the State legislature. Gov. Lehman, the reputed "defender of civil liberties," has "forgotten" this report, but he's Johnny-on-the-spot in war-mongering for the fake "defense" program.

Lynch terror and discriminatory practices are increasing against Negroes under the impact of the war hysteria. This conference, which will take place on Nov. 16 at Park Palace in Harlem, has a rare opportunity to make a contribution to Negro rights, which will be an example to communities throughout the country.

Full support and the widest representation of delegates from Negro, trade union, civic, church and other democratic organizations are necessary to help it make that vital contribution.



**Thousands Died** in earthquakes which struck Eastern Europe Sunday. Photo above shows main street in Bucharest, where death toll reached its highest. Photo below, a scene in an oil field near Bucharest, one of the richest in Rumania, which is reported to have been devastated in the worst earthquake the country has ever suffered. It is believed that over 2,000 persons were killed during the series of tremors.

## But Chamberlainism Is Alive

• Neville Chamberlain is dead. But Chamberlainism lives on to plague the British people and humanity.

The imperialist rivalries, appeasement, war and anti-Soviet intrigue, symbolized in this unmourned soul, is to be found in the Churchill government and in imperialist circles throughout the world. Such newspapers as the New York Times and the World-Telegram have faint praise for Chamberlain and at the same time try to dissociate themselves from his policies which brought this bloodbath upon mankind. They realize now that Munich which typified Chamberlain even more than his umbrella is a stench in the nostrils of the American people. They try to pretend that British imperialism is "different" now, in the hope of dragging this country into war at Churchill's side.

These same newspapers—as spokesmen of Wall Street—joined with President Roosevelt in blessing Munich, although it is now clear that this monumental sell-out of peace and democracy led to the present war. The Times even goes so far as to claim that the people wanted Chamberlain's Munich policy, when a wave of resentment swept the British people even breaking momentarily into the united front of British imperialism. They say that Munich gave us peace, that appeasement was the alternative to war.

But not only did Munich lead to war, it was the arch-appeaser Chamberlain who issued the declaration of war a year ago. In other words, appeasement and war are part of the same imperialist policy, the first, begetting the second.

All that is decadent and rotten in capitalism was symbolized in the so-called statesmanship of Chamberlain. It was he who conspired with his infamous "non-intervention" farce to give Hitler and Mussolini a free hand against Republican Spain. He never could have accomplished this without the aid of such faithful lackeys of imperialism as Leon Blum and Norman Thomas,

while Roosevelt helped with his strangling embargo against this people really fighting for democracy and peace.

A victory for the Spanish people would have staved off this horrible catastrophe; and the role of the so-called democracies against democratic Spain shows there is no real difference between "democratic" and fascist imperialism.

The lying capitalist press even tries to make out that Chamberlain didn't recognize the extent of German rearmament. But it was the finance and monopoly capital of Britain, France and the United States which helped Hitler to rearm. All of these imperialist powers were appeasing not for peace, but for war—for war against the Soviet Union. It was precisely this anti-Soviet policy which brought on this war and which has left France a slave to Hitlerism, its people bearing the burden of both German monopoly capital and that of the treacherous French '200 families."

With the death of Chamberlain the people will once more review the blundering, murderous character of capitalist policy. It should give pause to democratic Americans that Chamberlainism is reflected in the appeasement of Wall Street for Japan which is getting its munitions against democratic China from this country.

Just how much Churchill is fighting for democracy can be seen from his continuous aid for Japan while trying to pose as a friend of China. The Churchill government continues the provocative actions against the Soviet Union under the smokescreen of a new phase of "friendship."

Most dangerous to the security of the American people is the provocative anti-Soviet policies of the Roosevelt Administration, at a time when the American people are beginning to recognize the supreme necessity of collaboration with the Soviet Union. The disastrous lessons of Chamberlainism will not be lost on the people of this country.

## USSR Marks Day of Defeat of Wrangel And Victory Over Interventionists

(Wireless to the Daily Worker)  
MOSCOW, Nov. 11. — Twenty years have passed since the day when the stronghold of White Guard General Wrangel on Perekop fell under the onslaught of the Red Army.

Baron Wrangel was the last stake of the Anglo-French interventionists.

All the hopes of international imperialism were placed on this ataman of a nest of plunderers in the Crimea. The British and French engineers built modern fortifications on the Crimean Isthmus, the approaches to which were guarded by the French fleet.

The intervention forces had the upperhand in technique, military training and experience. But behind the technique of the foreign interventionists were the people of a dead cause, classes doomed by history to destruction.

On the side of the Bolsheviks were the masses, full of life and confidence in their victory. Lenin followed all the details of the operations from Moscow and gave his instructions.

Stalin drew up a strategic plan.

The glorious proletarian Captain Frunze was commander of the military operations. Molotov in the Donets Basin ensured the strong proletarian rear. Kallinin conducted the Party's political work at the front. Voroshilov, Budenny, and Timoshenko led the heroic troops into battle.

Commenting on this anniversary, Pravda writes in part:

"The defeat of Wrangel ended the period of intervention. The heroic battles at Perekop opened before the Soviet people the wide road to the economic revival of the country, to socialist construction. The capitalist world was obliged to retreat in bitter impotence; the hope for the restoration of the power of the capitalists and landlords crushed. The fighting spirit of Perekop lives in the Red Army. From the defeat of the line of Baron Wrangel to the defeat of the line of Baron Mannerheim—such is the road traversed by the Red Army."

From the 'impregnable' Turkish rampart on Perekop Isthmus to the 'impregnable' fortifications on the Karelian Isthmus: Twenty

years ago the Red Army was still very young and only just beginning to accumulate fighting experience, to drive the whiteguards and intervention troops off Soviet soil, and to win for the Soviet people the right to arrange their way of life in their own way, a new way.

"The position of the young socialist state was still unstable at that time, plans for new incursions and adventures were maturing in the capitalist world. Twenty years after Perekop, the Soviet Union is actually the only large state outside the war which has involved practically the whole world, and is able, by supporting herself on her strength, to maintain her neutrality. Twenty years after Perekop, the mighty Soviet Union has extended her territory in a peaceful way, the Red Army has brought liberation to the fraternal peoples suffering under the yoke of the landlords and capitalists. The Soviet Union is indebted to the Leninist-Stalinist guidance of the Bolshevik Party for her international position, for the successes of her foreign and home policy."

## Point of Order

By ALAN MAX

LETTER, in the Daily News: "An Open Letter to the President: My only regret is that I was able to cast but one vote in so great a cause—Mary N." Ever think of moving to Jersey City?

Howard C. Hopson, head of the Associated Gas and Electric system, accused of robbing the company of \$200,000, was defended by his lawyer to the jury as a man "obsessed." Said the lawyer: "Mr. Hopson was a man with an insatiable drive which obsessed him to such a degree that he worked in, week in, year after year, until well past midnight, driving his employees."

If that's a mental "obsession," the whole capitalist class is afflicted with the disease.

### THE KING'S HISTORY

By John Meldon

[When a newsreel shot of a float portraying the "Spirit of '76" in a patriotic parade in Chicago was recently flashed on the screen of a London theatre, the fast-thinking British commentator explained: "This float refers to America's epic fight against the Indians."—Neil O'Hara in the N. Y. Post.]

We now take you to a grade school in the swanky London suburbs. Miss Amelia Bottomshup stands before her junior class in American history. She addresses said class:

"Now, children, you have studied the new history textbooks His Majesty's School Board has so graciously sent us. Tommy, what was the Boston Tea Party?"

Tommy (The Hon. Twombly Chickering-Pratt): "The Boston Tea Party was a rather touching incident that occurred during His Majesty's colonization of the New World, in that part now referred to as the United States. It seems, according to the textbook, that the Boston colonists, having been notified that they were to be honored by a visit by His Majesty's tax collectors, were so enthusiastic that they decided to tender an afternoon tea for His Majesty's representatives. However, upon searching for a suitable high-grade brand, the colonists could find none, so they finally went to the docks to sample new ships' cargoes just arrived. They were so frantic to find only the best, that, in their enthusiasm, they caused quite a rumpus aboard one of the ships, throwing overboard all of the poorest quality tea and keeping only the best for His Majesty's visitors."

Miss Bottomshup: "Quite right, Tommy. And now, Evelyn, tell us about The Midnight Ride of Paul Revere."

Evelyn (The Lady Evelyn Tuopsis-Tuorpi): "Paul Revere was a horseman. He heard that a contingent of His Majesty's troops were about to arrive. He mounted his horse to awaken the natives so they could view the procession and render appropriate cheers. But some Fifth Columnists hid behind rocks and shrubbery and staged a cowardly ambush upon His Majesty's troops. In the resulting turmoil the colonists, confused by the situation (it was very dark, being midnight), joined in the shooting. But they were unable to see the Fifth Columnists, and unfortunately shot many of His Majesty's men. The whole affair was rather unfortunate, and has been terribly misunderstood ever since."

Miss Bottomshup: "Very good. And now to some modern history. Harold, tell us who is dominion governor—I mean President of the United States."

Harold (The young Lord Harold Hastings Bigg): "Lord Lochlain."

Miss Bottomshup: "Now, now Harold. . ."

Harold: "Oh, you mean President."

Miss Bottomshup: "Oh, well, it's a rather unimportant matter. Let's get on to the next question. Jeffery, tell us what you have read in the new textbook about the so-called British 'debts' to the United States arising from the last war for democracy."

Jeffery (due to some oversight, Jeffery is merely a worker's son who somehow got into the class): "Britain owes the American people some billions of dollars, which it never attempted to pay back, and as soon as Lord Lochlain gets rid of a certain Mr. Johnson in Congress, Britain will borrow a great deal more, which it will never pay back, and . . ."

Two beefy men with black derbies and walrus mustaches walk into the classroom at this juncture, take young Jeffery by the scruff of the neck and march him out. The children watch, and when they're gone, one says to Miss Bottomshup:

"I say, weren't those chaps from Scotland Yard, and all that sort of thing?"

Now that the dramatist Robert Sherwood has turned war-monger, the names of two of his earlier plays are particularly appropriate to his present activities: Road to Rome—and Idiots' Delight.

"I see you are reading the New York Post." "But I read between the lines." "That's nothing. Even between the lines, the Post lies." A. B.

The President has established a "rule of thumb" whereby half of all American arms go to the British Empire. Is that the thumb with which Mr. Roosevelt is trying to hitch-hike the country into war?

"Moscow Shaken by Earthquake Tremors," headline.

That's just about the only thing that could shake it.

## Letters From Readers

Condemn Organized Gang's Attempt To Break Up Peace Meeting

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Recently a Women's Peace Rally was arranged at our neighborhood public school in Brighton Beach. No sooner had the meeting started when a knock on one of the windows was heard. Thinking it was a childish prank, the people paid no attention. But when the second speaker was introduced, a loud crash brought flying glass and rocks into the auditorium of the school. Naturally, the people, frightened started to leave. The speaker succeeded in calming the audience—said it was a sample of what to expect if we don't unite and organize to fight for peace and we don't unite and organize to fight for peace. The police were notified, but did not seem to want to do anything about the matter. There is an organized gang of hoodlums in our neighborhood that are not stopping at damaging Government property.

MRS. M.

Notes USSR at Peace While Imperialists Fight Among Themselves

Brighton Beach, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

For two decades the capitalist nations plotted war against the Soviet Union saving their greatest wrath and spleen, not for their family quarrels and bickerings, but for their grandiose crusades against the Soviets. Today a sadly disillusioned and frustrated bourgeoisie finds itself extending huge wealth and reserves in a fight against its own imperialists. The Soviet Union remains at peace.

R.



## CHANGE THE WORLD

The Great Tradition: Can the Literary Renegades Destroy It?

By MIKE GOLD

(Sixth Installment)

"We are the hollow men  
We are the stuffed men  
Leaning together  
Headpiece filled with straw, alas."

This was the manner in which T. S. Eliot described himself and his post-war generation of disillusioned intellectuals. The social scene he pictured as a sterile Wasteland, where vulgarity, jazz, and commercialism had swamped all the classic values he cherished. The democratic present was death: only the past, the feudal past, had dignity and value.

His long poem, "The Wasteland," received the annual prize of the literary monthly, "The Dial," somewhere in the middle of the Twenties. It achieved an amazing influence over the younger poets, since in its self-pity, its hatred of the vulgar triumph of the bourgeois parvenues and climbers, its disgust with mass democracy and industrialism, it was the most romantic and complete expression of their own mood.

But how foreign was this mood of the hollow men from the feelings and lives of the American people! There was a major tradition in American democratic literature, the great tradition of Emerson, Whitman, Walt Whitman. Just before the war, Carl Sandburg, and Vachel Lindsay, best of all the democratic school of the midwest, had carried on that tradition.

Vachel Lindsay had chanted proudly:

"I am but the pioneer  
Voice of democracy;  
I am the gutter dream  
I am the golden dream  
Listen to my golden dream."

Lindsay wrote immense rhapsodies in popular rhythms to John L. Sullivan, to his city of Springfield, Illinois, to General Booth, of the Salvation Army, to William Jennings Bryan, to Chinese laundrymen, and wild mustangs, and the soul of the American Negro. Abraham Lincoln was the mythical hero of his democratic legend. Lindsay was as tangled in fatal contradictions as the bourgeois democracy he celebrated, so that he had to ignore the economic oppression on which it was founded. But he did try to touch and know and express the people. He did try to be concretely and basically American.

Carl Sandburg was even more concrete about America and its people. The aristocrat is vague because he is hiding the social crimes of his class; but the democrat is forced to be concrete. In Sandburg there was this concreteness about taxi drivers, hog-butchers, steel puddlers, prostitutes; but there was also the glory of the people that Walt Whitman had envisioned, and some of the same note of socialism and revolt one can find in Whitman.

Among the devotees of "pure" and traditional poetry, among the "aristocrats" who adored T. S. Eliot, there was much scorn for this mid-west democratic school. In their controversies they attacked as vulgar prose such typical poems as the following from Edgar Lee Masters' "Spoon River Anthology":

EUGENE CARMAN

Rhodes' slave! Selling shoes and gingham,  
Flour and bacon, overalls, clothing, all day long  
For fourteen hours a day for three hundred and  
thirteen days

Saying "Yes'm" and "Yes, sir" and "Thank you"  
A thousand times a day, and all for fifty dollars a  
month.

Living in this stinking room in the rattle-trap "Com-  
mercial"

And compelled to go to Sunday School, and to listen  
To the Rev. Abner Peet one hundred and four times  
a year

For more than an hour at a time,  
Because Thomas Rhodes ran the church  
As well as the store and bank.  
So while I was tying my necktie that morning  
I suddenly saw myself in the glass:  
My hair all gray, my face like a sodden pie.  
So I cursed and cursed: You damned old thing!  
You cowardly dog! You rotten pauper!  
You Rhodes' slave! Till Roger Baughman  
Thought I was having a fight with someone,  
And looked through the transom just in time  
To see me fall on the floor in a heap  
From a broken vein in my head.

Now this was also a story of a hollow man, but he was a man of the American people, with real problems of wages, hours and economic slavery. T. S. Eliot, however, having fled to the shabby gentility of a bank clerk's job in London, developed a class aversion for such vulgar Americans and their vulgar problems. In his poems he treated the Eugene Carmans as comic figures (Sweeney Among the Nightingales) and contrasted them, to their eternal shame, to the heroic figures of the Greek mythology. He threw his scholarship at them, as though to crush the homely neighbors of Lincoln with his contempt.

Through a curious paradox, however, T. S. Eliot was as much a vulgar parvenu as any other American middle-class man of the booming Twenties. His seven-page appendix of obscure and learned references which he placed after his poem, "The Waste Land," was an exhibition of that ostentatious waste and nostalgia for the antique that Thorstein Veblen had classified in 1890 as some of the characteristics of a leisure class culture.

Eliot was the son of a small midwest prairie town, and his flunkiness disdain of this background, his abject anxiety to make himself over into a British snob, was also characteristic of the parvenu. It was no surprise, then, to those who had never succumbed to the influence of Eliot, that he finally summed up his credo as follows: "I am a royalist in politics, a classicist in literature, and an Anglo-Catholic in religion." There was little originality about such a credo; it was a flunkie's echo of the British Tory class, of the Halifaxes, Balfours, and

Edens. And neither could it surprise a Marxist that this literary renegade from the Abraham Lincoln midwest of his youth later wrote anti-Semitic essays, praised Oswald Moseley's fascist movement, and became like Ezra Pound, another expatriate, a fascist apologist. From the anti-democratic snobism of their early poems to the fascist postures of their sterile middle-age there was almost an inevitable transition.

But in the Twenties the young poets followed T. S. Eliot. "No other American poet had so many disciples as Eliot," says Malcolm Cowley in his "Exile's Return," "in so many stages of his career. Until 1925, his influence seemed omnipresent, and it continued to be important in the years that followed."

In short, T. S. Eliot was to the poetry of the boom period what Menckin had been to its prose; both were anti-democratic, and fascist-minded, and both were washed away like rotten pliers in the flood of new insights and new demands that the depression brought to American writers.

The poets returned to the great tradition of Walt Whitman and Carl Sandburg. "Many of the new talents that have appeared in poetry are proletarian," is the foreword to the poetry section of the Anthology of American Proletarian Literature that appeared in 1925. "They have matured in the tradition of proletarian poetry, and in the concrete revolutionary realities of the crisis-sharpened class struggle."

T. S. Eliot, "a young man old before his time," had sung in stanzas trite and putrid as high-rotted game, of his dry, sterile old young men, the hollow intellectuals with heads stuffed with straw. But poets now begin to sing of the "forgotten man," and he proved to be not hollow, but rebellious and alive. This was no dead end, like Eliot's.

Compare the poem by young Alfred Hayes, "In a Coffee Pot," with the T. S. Eliot world. Hayes is almost a reporter in his closeness to American reality, and the bitterness is not out of a library—it is autobiographical. A young fellow, jobless, a son of the crisis, broods in a coffee pot on his blasted youth.

"I brood upon myself. I rot  
Night after night in this cheap coffee pot.  
I am twenty-two, I shave each day  
They taught me what to read and what to say  
The nobility of man, my country's pride. . .  
The men, the names, the dates have worn away  
The classes, words, the books, commencement prize  
Here bitter with myself I sit  
Holding the ashes of my prompted lies.  
The bright boys, where are they now?  
Fernando, handsome wop who led us all  
The orator in the assembly hall  
Arista man, the school's big brain—  
He's bus-boy in an eat-quick joint  
At seven per week, twelve hours a day.  
Big Jorgensen the honest, blond, six feet  
And Daniel, cunning, sly, all, all  
You'll find them reading Sunday's want ad sheet.  
Our old man didn't know someone  
Our mother gave no social teas  
You'll find us any morning now  
Sitting in the agencies. . .

The poem continues with its description of this

nevertheless hell of the young—joblessness—and ends, defiantly:

"We shall not sit forever here and wait.  
We shall not sit forever here and rot.  
The agencies are filling cards of hate.  
And I have seen how men lift up their hands  
And turn them so and pause—  
And so the slow brain moves and understands—  
And so with million hands."

This was the mood of other young depression poets like Hayes, among whom one might name Joseph Kalar, James Neugass, Kenneth Patchen, H. H. Lewis, Kenneth Fearing, Muriel Rukeyser, William Pillin, David Wolf, Robert Gessner and Edwin Rolfe.

The bourgeois critics, faced with the fact that "proletarian poets" like Muriel Rukeyser were winning such prizes as the Yale prize for young, unpublished poets, took refuge in the usual clichés. For one thing they said this so-called "proletarian" poetry was monotonous, all pitched in one dull key. It lacked richness, rhetoric and variety. Furthermore, it was mere propaganda, not poetry.

The propaganda charge was easily smashed by critics of the left, who needed only to name such poet-propagandists of the past as Dante, Milton, Robert Burns, William Blake, Shelley and Walt Whitman.

On the score of variety, the mere reading of the work of these young revolutionary poets was sufficient answer. Only a very stupid and bigoted reactionary could fail to see the intense personal variety existing between the coffee-pot poem by Alfred Hayes and such grim satires on the comic strip American bourgeoisie, caught short by the depression, as the following by Kenneth Fearing:

DIRGE

1-2-3 was the number he played but today the number came 3-2-1; bought his Caribbe at 30 and it went to 29; had the favorite at Bowie but the track was slow—

O, executive type, would like to drive a floating power, knee-action, silk-upholstered six? Wed a Hollywood star? Shoot the course at 58? Draw to the ace, king, jack?

O, fellow with a will who won't take no, watch out for three cigarettes on the same, single match; O, democratic voter born in August under Mars, beware of liquidated rails—

Denouement to denouement, he took a personal pride, in the certain, certain way he lived his own, personal life, but nevertheless, they shut off his gas, nevertheless, the bank foreclosed; nevertheless, the landlord called. . .

And now he died as you he lived, going whoop to the office and blooming home to sleep, and big got married, and bam, had children, and oof got fired; soule did he live and soule did he die.

Very much missed by the circulation staff of the New York Evening Post; deeply, deeply mourned by the B. M. T. whom Mr. Roosevelt; poor, Sears Roebuck; auk, big dipper; boy, summer rain; boy, Mr. bang, Mr. bang, Mr. bang.

(To be continued tomorrow)

## THE STORY OF A HEROIC WOMAN



A scene from "The Great Beginning," new Soviet film, the first of a series to be released in the United States by Artkino. "The Great Beginning" will open November 20th at the Miami Playhouse.

## 'Song of the High Seas' Given World Premiere

By Stanley Hiller

The Sunday Afternoon Concert of the Philharmonic Society marked the world premiere of "Song of the High Seas" by Jaromir Weinberger, now a resident of this country. Gregor Piatigorsky was the soloist in the Elgar Concerto for Cello in E minor and Brahms First Symphony was performed in commemoration of its first performance exactly 64 years ago.

Employing a more intimate style in his diminutive tone poem than he evidenced in his other well known works, Weinberger's mode of expression is not unlike the flood of chromatic vagaries and super-romantic nostalgia being turned out by the European-trained "back-ground" specialists currently employed in Class A Hollywood spectacles. Mr. Piatigorsky made his cello run the gamut of emotion in his interpretation of the Elgar Concerto. The audience responded with enthusiasm to his magnificent music making.

Never popular with the mass of the musically unsophisticated, Johannes Brahms has risen steadily in the eyes of certain sections of the intelligentsia. Unlike his contemporaries Mahler and Bruckner, he has not needed the services of crusading societies to sell him to an unsuspecting public, though such catch phrases as "The Tenth Symphony" (Von Bulow's reference to Brahms' First) and "The three B's" have been effective in propagating the wholly inaccurate impression that the German master represents a "higher stage" of development of the music of Bach and Beethoven.

No one will dispute Brahms' Bach-like mastery of contrapuntal intricacies, his bursts of inspiration, but his most effective utterances dissolve on too many occasions into pusillanimous faltering, and rapid self-correction.

Not he alone. Others of his generation, Franck, Liszt, Elgar glanced restlessly about for roots in the fertile soil of reality and failed to emerge from the bog of self-adoration and mysticism. This generation received uncertain nourishment from the haughty feudal-bourgeois aristocracy of the Germany, the France which crushed the Paris Commune and persecuted Dreyfus, the England which sided with the Southern Bourbons in the Civil War.

Eloquent, but never convincing, erudite, but never masterful, creative, but never pioneering, Brahms was the most persuasive of a generation which could not break the bonds of a culture succumbing to the ascendancy of imperialist parasitism.

## Leading Authors Talk At Meeting to Expose Menace of Censorship

"Looking Behind the Veil of Censorship" is the topic of the first meeting in its 1940 Forum series of the League of American Writers. The meeting will be held next Friday evening, Nov. 15, at the Main Studios, 135 W. 44th St.

Speakers include George Seides, authority on press censorship, editor of "In Fact," author of "Lords of the Press" and "You Can't Print That"; William Blake, novelist, author of "The World Is Mine" and "The Painter and the Lady"; Benjamin Appel, author of "The People Talk," "Powerhouse" and other books; and Robert K. Speer, president of the New York College Teachers Union.

Henry Hart, author of "The Great One," will act as chairman. Admission is 50 cents.

## Five a Week



Tenor star Lanny Ross is now being heard Mondays through Fridays in his popular "Memory Lane" programs. He has just completed his first year on the air for his present sponsor.

## 'Science and Society' Marks Fourth Year

With the appearance this week of its last quarterly issue for 1940, Science and Society completes its fourth year. The present issue not only surveys the historical field from the English Peasants' Revolt of 1381 to the epoch-making French revolutionary years of 1848 to 1851, but also analyzes the plight of the American farmer under monopoly capitalism. At the same time, J. B. S. Haldane continues the discussion of genetics which stimulated so much interest among scientists throughout the country.

Oliver Luken, the specialist on Daumier, returns to his favorite subject with a portrayal of the caricaturist's struggle against the rising dictatorship of Napoleon III.

Sanford Palmer, a consultant economist, proves through a wealth of evidence that with the rapid extension of capitalist methods to agriculture farmers are being forced off the land, the reserve army of labor increased, the concentration of capital accelerated and the standard of living tenants, sharecroppers and wage workers reduced to the subsistence level. His survey points to the conclusion that only by the recognition of the identity of their interest can the farmers and the urban proletariat hope to win for themselves the benefits from technological changes.

In a rapidly moving narrative, Samuel Bernstein continues the historical analysis of the problem of war and peace. Harking back to the French Revolution, he shows that Robespierre, whom bourgeois historians have painted as a gory dictator, was the implacable opponent of war principally on the ground that it would strengthen the internal enemy of democracy. Against the war-mongering Girondins he demanded more democracy and reform as the best form of national defense.

Margaret Schlauch takes us back to fourteenth century England to reevaluate the Peasants' Revolt of 1381. Drawing on the contemporary sources of the period, Miss Schlauch demonstrates that the uprising was a product of the material conditions and social relations of a modern revolution; that it had almost all the characteristics of a modern revolution; and that it was betrayed by those elements in the "People's Front," who at first believed that they could turn the movement to their own ends.

Also included in the present issue are a communication by H. W. Arndt on the "Social Outlook of British Philosophers" and book reviews by Maurice Dobb, the eminent British economist, and by Anna Rochester, Addisott T. Cutler, Violet Barbour, A. D. Winspear and Bernard J. Stern.

## Burl Ives Offers Folk Songs On WABC at 9:15 A. M.

Burl Ives, guest on American School of the Air in folk songs of America over WABC at 9:15 this morning. . . Nine Martini, opera tenor, in song recital over WOR at 8:30 tonight.

SHORTWAVE BAND  
Radio Center, Moscow 1:00 P.M. 15.34 Mc.  
1.30 P.M. 15.34 Mc. 7:00 P.M. 9.60, 12.9, 15.84, 15.84 Mc. 8:30 P.M. 9.60, 12.9, 15.84, 15.84 Mc.  
Voice of China, Changking-9:30 P.M. 15.2 Mcagyle.

BROADCAST BAND DAILY PROGRAMS  
6:30-WNYC-UP News WMCA-News  
6:45-WNYC-News  
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6:00-WNYC-News WMCA-News

## The Unforgettable CP Radio Election Talks

By Eric Munx

Election talk is still in the air. Last week we made note of the fact that the only refreshing memory of the past election campaign was the splendid presentation of the Communist Party platform by the speakers chosen to broadcast the message of "Peace, and Jobs" to the millions of Americans ready to listen. Before concluding our comment on this year's campaign we should like to mention some of the more memorable broadcasts put on by the Communist Party.

Despite the efforts of the radio industry to keep the Communist Party away from the microphone, that Party through constant relentless struggle to be heard succeeded in obtaining time for some half dozen coast-to-coast broadcasts and literally dozens of state-wide and local programs. We have only the New York State figures before us. These show six talks to Italian-Americans, three addresses principally to the Negro people, two speeches by Israel Amter, candidate for the U. S. Senate, and one to the Jewish people delivered by Earl Browder, Communist presidential candidate. These talks were aired through the local New York City stations. Other broadcasts were made through Syracuse and Buffalo stations and reached a wide audience throughout the rest of New York State.

Sunday, Nov. 17, brings the following features to WABC: At 3 Arthur Rubenstein, pianist, is soloist with the New York Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra. Oscar Levant is guest soloist with the Women's Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Isler Solomon on the "Design for Happiness" program at 5. Martha Scott is this week's guest on the Silver Theater program at 6. At 7:30 on the Hollywood Screen Guild, Orson Welles and Loretta Young are guests in a special dramatization. The Columbia Workshop presents a musical at 10:30. A new program takes the air over Mutual at 7 when Russell Bennett, well-known composer and orchestra leader presents a program to be called Russell Bennett's notebook: a musical panorama of American folk music.

## The Round-Table Broadcast

The Youth Division of the State Election Committee of the Communist Party presented one program of thirty minutes duration over WEAF on the Wednesday before election. This program was in the form of a round-table with Johnny Oates, Youth leader; Elizabeth Gurley Flynn; Israel Amter, State Chairman of the New York State Committee and Johnson Young, Communist leader in Harlem. Several have heard the Round-Table type discussion used to greater advantage. Although the program was presented at a rather late hour it was conducted with such informality and the interest of the participants in their subject was so apparent that one felt he could not but listen to the entire proceedings. We comment particularly upon this program in the hope that the Communist Party in future broadcasts will make further and wider use of the round-table.

## Round-up of Events

On Tuesday, Nov. 12, Burt Ives, is the guest of Alan Lomax's American School of the Air program of American music. Ives sings and plays some of the old-time American folk ballads. Wednesday, Nov. 13, George V. Denny, Moderator of America's Town meeting of the air, previews this year's Townmeeting programs at 10:15 in the evening over WJZ. On Thursday, Nov. 14, at 9:35 over WJZ America's Townmeeting begins its sixth year on the air with a discussion of "Whose War Is It?" This year each subject will be discussed for three broadcasts. We shall watch with much interest the outcome of this policy. We shall see if this fuller coverage of each topic offers all sides of the question an opportunity for full expression. Friday brings the return to the air of the popular "Information Please" program. The program will now be presented weekly at 8:30 over WEAF. Fred Allen, Oscar Levant, Franklin P. Adams and John Kieran form the team for the first broadcast in the new series.

Kate Smith journeys out to Tucson, Arizona, to present Jean Arthur in a radio version of her new picture, "Arizona at 8" that night over WABC.

Arch Oboler offers as his next production at 9:30 over WEAF Charles Laughton and Elsa Lanchester in Eric Knight's story, "The Yorkshiresmen."

Boxing returns to Madison Square Garden after a week's layoff with the Welterweight Championship fight over WJZ at 10 on Friday, Nov. 15.

Saturday, Nov. 16, marks the beginning of the end of the current football season. Only two more weeks remain to the end of the regular collegiate season. Radio schedules will be marked by the usual coverage of major grid games amongst which are the Columbia vs. Navy game at 1:45 over WMCA, Princeton vs. Yale at the same time over WOR and others yet to be announced.

The musical program of the Curtis Institute long heard over the Columbia Broadcasting System this year moves to the Red Network of NBC and will be heard weekly over WEAF at 5:30 in the afternoon.

Dr. HARRY F. WARD speaks on

## American-Soviet Understanding

also JULIA CHURCH KOLAR

THOMAS L. HARRIS

MURIEL DRAPER - HERB. WITT

CORLISS LAMONT presiding

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## On The Score Board

Touching Many Things on Returning

By LESTER RODNEY

Just before the little bugs got me last week, Notre Dame had received Cornell's kickoff, gone back to the 35 yard line and deployed for its first running play. Inasmuch as the game was a mythical one to begin with, and the delay in my recovery no doubt was irksome to the athletes, they gave the whole thing up and went to work on Navy and Yale respectively Saturday. Which is a good idea for me—I mean giving the whole thing up—I'm not in shape to take on Navy and Yale quite yet. Though I might give the pure and feeble Ellis a run for their money for a quarter or so.

### Couch Snively and Manager McCarthy

Before we leave football, be it known that Cornell is still our number one team in the country, as it was before the season even started. And how about somebody making Mr. Carl Snively the "Coach of the Week" one of these weeks? Contrary to some of the Poison Ivy League darts thrown at the Big Red, it's just a student football team, not particularly heavy but smart, zealous, well coached and a little bit more intelligent out there than most. I've heard that the Cornell dressing room after a game is a gay, natural affair, with good natured horseplay aplenty mingling with the post-game discussions. That's exactly the way the dressing room of the greatest baseball team in history, the Yanks of '37-'39, always looked. Manager Joe McCarthy unobtrusively after quietly directing the play... the players stimulated to more initiative on the field than those who played under the louder type of manager... and reflecting that fact in their confident and knowing bearing before, during and after games. You can run a pretty straight parallel through Messrs. McCarthy and Snively as leaders. All other things being equal, they'll get the best out of their material, and when the material is running their way, look out.

### Irish as Good as They Have to Be?

Still on football, we'd list Texas A. & M., Boston College, Minnesota, Notre Dame and Stanford in a closely packed group behind Cornell. About Notre Dame. The Irish have been out-statted two weeks in a row—by Navy and Army—and won each by a touchdown. The much printed impression is that the Irish, still undefeated, never were really such-a-much. The point we'd like to make here is that statistics never win ball games—the rules still specify points scored as the pay-off. Notre Dame has looked mighty like a team that's been as good as it had to be, turning on the steam when it became imperative. To go back to our Yanks again, remember how they won many of their games at the height of their great run? With just a few well placed hits in a late inning. The Browns often had the statistics on them too. More recently, we had the 1940 championship Cincy Reds breaking all records for victories by one run. Pulling a close one out once may be an accident. When it's a habit it's more likely a mark of class. In football, this wouldn't go for one point victories, which depend too much on the vagaries of the wind blown point after. The Irish have won their's by a touchdown when the chips were down.

### Higbe Deal Leaves Sour Note

And here comes the news that the Dodgers have gotten Kirby Higbe from the Phils for \$100,000, strictly minor league pitcher Crouch, and probably the showman Gus Mancuso. The acquisition of the best young hurler in the league makes the Dodgers' prospective pennant bid in '41 more threatening. But as a Dodger fan from the year '00, I find the deal leaving a slightly sour taste. The policy of the Philly owners, selling their best player annually just to put some black in their books and stay in business, is an annual kick in the face to the fans who come out to see the perennial cellar team perform. The excuse of necessity is a shabby one. Let the Phillies keep and develop their Higbes, Passeaus and Mulachys, add a few of the Negro stars, and they'd find their budget more than balanced by the re-awakened fan interest. Any self-respecting Philly fan should say, "Sign Negro players for '41 or shut up shop—we boycott."

### "Better Than Sammy Baugh"

Isn't it also about time that some of the boys gave the "Better than Sammy Baugh!" line a rest? There hasn't been anything like the thin boy from Dallas for chucking the piskin ever since he hurled the Texas Christian team to national fame. And now in his fifth pro year he is greater than ever. In that fourth quarter over in Brooklyn Sunday, the Dodgers played a pure air defense, the line rushing in on Sammy en masse and the backs backpedaling frantically as soon as the ball was snapped. Yet he completed pass after pass with just a second to get it off and just an outstretched hand to aim at... two touchdowns and only the clock saved a possible third as Washington lost its first game of the year. I for one hereby pledge to refrain from calling anyone "as good as Sammy Baugh" until he's done what Sammy has done over a period of eight years. That even goes for my super special pro pet, Syd Luckman. (But he's ALMOST as good as Baugh!)

### A Great Athlete Honored

One of the most quietly effective great athletes that the city of New York has produced was honored yesterday when Bill King received a trophy between halves of the LIU-Canisius game. The modest Negro ace has been the bulwark of the great basketball teams the Brooklyn Institution has turned out, including one team that was the greatest collegiate aggregation of all time, is a magnificent offensive end and offensive back on the football team and a .500 slugging catcher in baseball. What his mates think of Bill is best illustrated by the fact that he has been voted captain of the LIU basketball team for the half term remaining to him before he graduates. In his three years on the Madison Square Garden Court Bill encountered racial bigotry from an opposing center only once, a highly touted player named Jackson of New Mexico, insulting him at the start of the game. Bill's answer was eloquent. He coolly and contemptuously proceeded to score seven straight baskets in the first half while holding his opponent scoreless. Mr. Jackson didn't come out for the second half.

The final score was something like 64-18.

### New Masses Introduces

## "INTERPRETATION PLEASE"

The Innovation of the Season

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WILLIAM BLAKE  
DR. JOSHUA KUNITZ  
A. B. MAGIL  
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VICTOR YAKHONTOFF  
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## RESORT GUIDE

IF YOU NEED REST come to Avandia Farm, Ulster Park, N. Y. \$12.50 per week, special rates by the month. Also reservations are taken for Christmas holiday.

# DAILY WORKER

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1940

## Met. Heroes Gird for Tough Ones

### Had Best Week—Navy vs. Lions, NYU vs. Unbeaten Penn State

Our local college gridiron heroes, after their best collective day of the year last Saturday, face another tough set of opponents next week.

Fordham's Rams rest after their fine victory over Purdue. An ever improving and sound team, the Rams should go on to win the rest from here on, and if the St. Mary's upset can be forgotten, would give somebody a tough time of it in somebody's Bowl game.

### NYU IN SPOILER ROLE

Having finally snapped out of its long doldrums to beat previously unbeaten Franklin and Marshall, NYU has a chance to play the spoiler role for the second straight week when it travels down to Pennsylvania to tackle the still unbeaten, but tied Penn State aggregation. The Nittany Lions will be favored, but there is a lot of latent talent on the NYU team that may prove itself to decide to roll now that the season is almost done with. With soph threat Finn finally in shape and Bates a blocking and defensive powerhouse, there may be a surprise in store.

### THOSE JASPERS!

Manhattan comes out of the delirious 45-41 touchdown orgy victory over Marquette to face a Villanova team that was surprisingly trounced by Temple. The Jaspers lost two centers in Saturday's game, but with Sapulski, McNulty and Mazur clicking on paces, laterals, runs and statue of liberty plays, they should outscore the Wildcats, their old nemesis.

### NAVY TOUCH FOR LIONS

Columbia has a job on its hand in Navy that promises to be every bit as tough as Wisconsin, whom the Lions edged 7-6 in a feverish battle. The Middles have gone through two Saturdays in which they outkicked Penn and Notre Dame only to lose, and will be out to cash in on their tremendous power this week. But power or no, they'll have to do it through the air if they do it, because nobody is running through that valiant line of Light Blue.

CNY, pleasing his feathers after a noteworthy triumph over Springfield to break its virginity, comes over to Brooklyn to tackle the somewhat bedraggled Brooklyn College outfit, and should win without too much trouble.

Victories on this day for Columbia, NYU and Manhattan will go far to make the whole campaign a good one for Gotham's eleven.

Navy, Penn State and Villanova are a good handful to beat on any one day.

### Can't Reduce

Ross Sore, Georgetown's huge tackle, were ordered to reduce his 280 pounds by Coach Jack Hagerty. After getting down to 270, he had to quit because he was feeling the effects too strongly.

## WHAT'S ON

RATES: What's On notices for the Daily and Sunday Worker are 50c per line (4 words to a line—3 lines minimum). DEADLINE: Daily at 12 Noon. For Sunday, 5 P.M. Friday.

### Coming

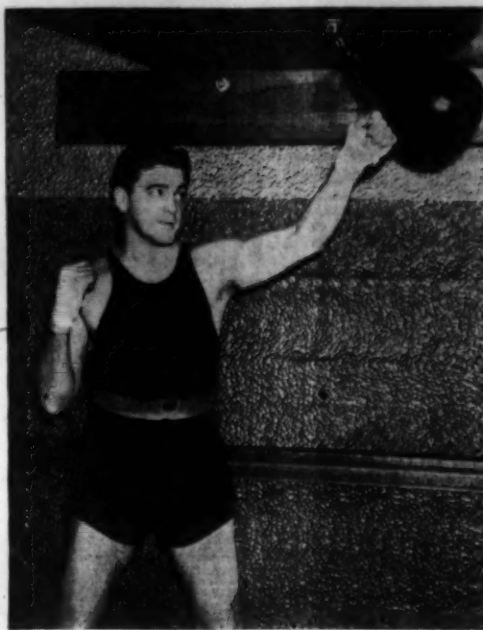
WHAT'S HAPPENING IN CHINA? Chu Tong, of China Daily News, graduate of California and Tsing Hua Universities, speaks Saturday, November 16th, 2:30 P.M. at Workers School, 90 E. 12 St. Adm. 25c. ANNUAL FALL DANCE of the Workers School to be held Saturday evening, Nov. 15th—at Irving Plaza, 15th St. & Irving Pl. Music by Doc Snyder's Swingsters. 40c in advance; 50c at door.

### SCHOOL REGISTRATION

BALLROOM dance lessons, class and private. Workers rates. Registration daily 2-9 P.M. Social Dance Group, 430 Sixth Ave. 1 Flight up. OR. 5-0665.

BRONXA ORHOM teaching Ballet, Modern Dance \$1.50 monthly. All Ballroom dances. Practice session Saturdays. Morelia, 108 4th Ave. (12th).

### LOUIS' NEXT OPPONENT



AL MCCOY of Boston, claimant to the heavyweight championship of New England and Canada, is preparing for his shot at Joe Louis' crown in Boston on December 16th. The veteran is just fair and isn't given much chance of surviving an early round. It will be Louis' first appearance in New England.

## List of 11 Unbeatens Faces Shrinking

### Georgetown-Boston Clash to Knock One Titan Out—Stanford Plays Oregon State, Irish Face Iowa

Eleven major football teams are undefeated today, and the schedule for the coming week-end sends all of them into action. A few of the lucky elevens have easy opponents, but in most cases the fur will fly in hard-fought battles. Best game of the day probably will be played in the East where Boston College and Georgetown, both unbeaten, will collide at Boston.

With the season going into the home stretch here are the undefeated teams by sections:

EAST—Cornell, Boston College, Georgetown, Penn State, Lafayette, M.D.—Minnesota, Notre Dame.

SOUTH—Tennessee, Mississippi State.

SOUTHWEST—Texas A. & M.

FAR WEST—Stanford.

Three teams—Michigan, Southern Methodist and Franklin and Marshall—dropped out of the select circle Saturday. Michigan lost to Minnesota, S.M.U. went down before the Texas Aggies and Franklin and Marshall was turned back by New York University.

Of the 11 survivors the following seem fairly certain of getting past the weekend: Lafayette, which meets Western Maryland, Tennessee which plays Virginia, Mississippi State which plays Millsaps.

The rest of them are in a fight as follows: Penn State which meets N.Y.U.; Minnesota, which plays Purdue; Notre Dame which meets Iowa; Texas A. & M. which plays Rice; Stanford which meets Oregon State; the above-mentioned game between Boston College and Georgetown; and Cornell which plays an improving Dartmouth team.

Of the teams that are still unbeaten, Cornell, Minnesota and Notre Dame definitely will not accept invitations to Bowl games. That leaves Stanford, Tennessee, Boston College, Georgetown, Texas A. & M., Penn State Lafayette and Mississippi State as possible post-season contenders.

### Cuff in Hospital

Ward Cliff, veteran New York Giants halfback, injured in the first period of the game with the Cleveland Rams, today faced a week's hospitalization with torn spinal ligaments. Dr. Francis Sweeney, Giants' physician, reported that Cliff's condition was "good" and that "X-rays taken showed no spinal fracture."

## Zivic Finally Recognized

### New Champ, Who Faces Al Davis, Did It the Hard Way

Madison Square Garden boxing fans are the most critical in the world. It wasn't until Middleweight Champion Ken Overlin had turned in a brilliant performance to thwart Steve Belloise's title bid recently that Garden fans recognized his real merit. Until that time—and even though Overlin was a title-holder—Garden customers were skeptical of his ability.

The same was true of Fritz Zivic. The lanky Pittsburgher had made several Garden appearances in the past but few accepted him as a star of the first magnitude. And then Zivic came in to give the great Henry Armstrong a severe thrashing and to relieve Armstrong of the world welterweight crown. Only then were Garden fans ready to recognize Zivic as a foremost fighter.

Now that he has established himself as one of the best fighters of the day, Zivic returns to the Garden ring on Friday night in an attempt to substantiate even further his new standing.

On that night the welterweight champion takes on Al Davis, smashing left-hooker from Brownsville, in a ten-round match. The contest is the first for Zivic since he dethroned Armstrong, having struggled so long and so hard to gain his present position. Zivic can now not afford any loss of prestige. Garden customers will expect another effort on the part of the Smoky City lad and Zivic hopes to deliver.

According to Luke Carney, Zivic's manager: "Fritz has been a great fighter for years, even though it wasn't until recently that he won the title. And now that he is a champion he'll be a better fighter than ever. It's true he can't lose the title in his fight with Davis but Zivic knows that if he loses to Davis the title won't be worth very much. It would come as no surprise to me if he knocks Davis out. I know that's never been done before but Fritz has more on the ball than anybody Davis has ever met."

### Peckinspaugh Likely New Indian Leader

CLEVELAND, Nov. 11 (UP).—Cleveland baseball club president Alva Bradley returned from a business trip to New York today and it was reported that unless some hitch developed he would name Roger Peckinspaugh, the man he fired in 1933, as manager of the Indians for 1941.

# DODGERS GET PITCHER HIGBE FROM PHILLIES

## \$100,000, Tamulis and Two Rookies Bring Ace Young Hurler to Ebbets Field—Led League in Strikeouts, Rated 20 Game Winner

The National League's prize plum, pitcher Kirby Higbe of the Phillies, was acquired today by the Brooklyn Dodgers in a \$150,000 deal designed to bring the pennant to Flatbush next season.

President Larry MacPhail outbid two other clubs, believed to be the Giants and Pirates, to land Higbe, who is sometimes called the "National League's Bob Feller" because of his swift delivery. The Dodgers gave the Phils a sum said to be \$100,000 and three players valued at \$50,000.

The three players are pitcher Vito Tamulis, a southpaw, pitcher Bill Crouch from the Dodgers' Montreal farm club, and catcher Thompson Livingston, drafted this fall from the Springfield Eastern League Club.

The beauty of the deal from the Dodgers' angle is that they gave up no strength to land what most observers consider the best young pitcher in the National League. Higbe, who is 25, won 14 games and lost 19 last season for a last place club. So many of his losses were tough ones that it's reasonable to regard him as a potential 20-game winner with a first division club.

### FASTEST, SAYS LARRY

"We think Higbe has the fastest ball of anybody in the National League," MacPhail said. "And most baseball men give only one man an edge on him in speed—Bob Feller. We had to outbid several other clubs to get him because we figured that he was the man who could make our club. But now that we have him we aren't through trading by any means. We are going to try to swing another deal to strengthen our club still more."

Higbe becomes a far more impressive pitcher when his record is examined closely. He led the league in strikeouts with 137. In ten of his losing games his opponents scored three runs or less off him and eight times he was beaten by one run. He was poison to the Giants, beating them five times. However, he probably pitched his best against the world's champion Reds although his record against them was one victory and five defeats. Four of these losses were by one run, with Paul Derringer licking him in three of them.

Higbe worked 283 innings last season and pitched 20 complete games. He held the opposition to a batting average of .202 for the entire season.

He started the 1939 season with the Cubs but on May 29 was traded, along with pitcher Harry Harrell and outfielder Joe Marty, to the Phils for pitcher Claude Passeau. He quickly established himself as a coming star with the Phils and finished the 1939 season with a record of 12 victories and 15 defeats for a hopelessly tail-end club.

In trading Higbe the Phils' main consideration was the cash outlay but they picked up a bright young catcher, who is highly regarded by the Dodgers, and two 30-year-old pitchers. Livingston, who batted .262 for Springfield last season, is rated by MacPhail as an extremely

### STANDINGS

WESTERN DIVISION			
	W.	L.	Pct.
Chicago Bears	6	3	.670
Green Bay	5	3	.625
Detroit	4	4	.500
Cleveland	4	4	.500
Chicago Cardinals	5	3	.625

EASTERN DIVISION			
	W.	L.	Pct.
Washington	7	1	.875
Brooklyn	5	3	.625
New York	4	3	.571
Pittsburgh	3	4	.429
Philadelphia	3	4	.429
New York Giants	3	4	.429
New York Yankees	3	4	.429
Philadelphia Eagles	3	4	.429
Brooklyn Dodgers	3	4	.429
Detroit Lions	3	4	.429

### Miller a Lawyer

Don Miller, the only member of the fabulous Notre Dame Four Horsemen who isn't a prominent coach, is a well-known Cleveland lawyer.

## The Fat and Shortwinded Scribes Sigh as They Watch the Magnificent Kimbrough Smack the Line

DALLAS, Nov. 11 (UP).—To a man whose hair is being a strategic retreat toward the nape of his neck, whose weight is something that makes airline clerks take anxious glances toward the wings of their planes, and whose blood pressure is two notches higher than that of a cobra in big anger, John Kimbrough furnishes quite a thrill.

He is all of the man all of us would like to be.

He has the size, the speed, the power, and the stamina that—well, that you'd like to have just as much as I would.

Sixty minutes of punishing football is as nothing to jarring John. I had my glasses on him when the final whistle of the Aggie-S.M.U. game sounded last Saturday, and he looked downright sorry. The solid hour of dumping and banging and hammering and jolting hadn't affected him one bit. He was dancing around on his toes when the finish came, handling his 222 pounds of muscle as if he were a ballet dancer. There was a grin on his face, and for a moment, I thought he might appeal to the officials to let the teams play a while longer, just for the fun of rough, tough, physical contact.

Quite a football fellow, Kimbrough. The performance he put on in the third period of the Aggie game with the Mustangs gave him a place alongside the real champions in my book. In two or three minutes he gave a one-man show that matched Jesse Owens' work at Berlin in the 1936 Olympics. Seabiscuit's victory in the Santa Anita Handicap, Andy Pilney's run in the never-to-be-forgotten Ohio State Notre Dame game, and Rito Capadri's bobbed madness in the 1931 winter games at Lake Placid.

The score was tied at 7-7 when

Kimbrough took the game into his own hands. The field was muddy and slippery, the S.M.U. defense was massed to meet him. But he asked for the ball and went to work. Seven times he rumbled and roared into the S.M.U. line. Seven times the enemy was thrown back by the mad drive of the big fellow. Seven times they grounded him into the mud, and seven times he got up, laughing, and set off on another battering ram plunge. And on the seventh time he went over on a touchdown—the touchdown that put his team ahead 13 to 7 and really won the game for the Aggies and kept intact their winning streak that started the week after Thanksgiving in 1938.

This drive of Kimbrough's—it covered 31 yards—was the highlight of the game. Every person in the stands, even the S.M.U. shouters and howlers, were pulling for him as he moved—whang, bang, boom—down the field. No one thought he would fail. He never had failed before, and not even the treacherous footing could stop him.

Kimbrough didn't look very good in the first half of the game. His number wasn't called very often and he didn't seem to be tremendously interested in the game. He was relaxed. Sort of shiftless. But when the Mustangs tied the score to threaten the Aggie supremacy, Big John said, "Here, now, that's enough. Lemme have that thing and start at 'em."

They fought him—fought him with everything they had. But all John have isn't enough to stop John, even he decides to march.

Yes, quite a boy. Makes you feel fat and short-winded to watch him work with what must be the finest human chassis now at large.

### LITTLE LEFTY

